PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 P.M. 1906.					
28th	July	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	....
11th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ...	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	....
8th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7358	(EXTRA)	....
15th	"	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not carry Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
VARIA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X.....	18th Aug.1906.
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 480, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
87, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	610	322	490	300	450
Port Said . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool . .	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London *via* Marseilles or Genoa.	600	1950	525	*770	450	*575
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1003.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Aston Hall	3,626	June 6	June 22	.....	July 28
B	Stanley Hall	4,104	" 28	July 5	July 21	" 31
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	July 30	" 11	" 27	Aug. 2
B	Knowsley Hall	4,207	July 10	" 24	Aug. 4	" 19
B	Langton Hall	4,400	" 24	Aug. 6	" 18	" 24
A	City of Athens	5,594	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 15	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
A	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
B	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
24th July, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 603.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomasnovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Duminovich	6000	20th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	L.de Stabile	5158	9th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

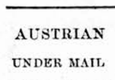
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA.....	4,030	....	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	18th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	16th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero.....	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero.....	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

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Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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ROBERT B. ROSS,
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MARCKS AND CO. LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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EXTRA STRONG
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MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

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TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.
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SMART & COMFORTABLE. 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.
BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.
HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS} BOMBAY.

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 13	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 11	30 13	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 8	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6*	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.
Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and many vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation with prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dropsy, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona

"THE BOM

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY, LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

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Motors repaired under an expert European Mechanic. Defects of any make of Cars easily detected and put right without delay. Motor Car Cape-hoods and canopies made of latest designs. Parts, Accessories, Lamps, Horns, Flexible Tubes, Tyres, Petrol, Lubricants, etc., supplied at Moderate Charges.

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Carriages repaired, varnished, Greased, etc., under European Supervision, Rubber tyres of only best quality put on.

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Under the patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay as suppliers of Carriages to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Decent, smart, comfortable English Carriages with single and pairs of Horses can be had on HIRE in POONA and BOMBAY from

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,
5—12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :
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It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government Securities only according to the terms of Articles of Association.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1906.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS to be held on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS from July to October, 1906, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September 1906.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of coupons are as follows :—

A. For the whole Season of EXTRA MEETINGS and POONA RACES (8th to 29th September, 1906) . . . . . Rs. 50
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each . . . . . Rs. 10
B. EXTRA MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races 8th to 29th September.) . . . . . Rs. 30
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each . . . . . Rs. 5
C. POONA RACES ONLY, 8th to 29th September 1906 . . . . . Rs. 25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each, ... Rs. 5

N.B.—MEMBERS of the Turf Club and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Lady . . . . . Rs. 2
Single Ticket . . . . . Rs. 5
Child . . . . . Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket . . . . . Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform . . . . . Rs. 1
Lady or Child . . . . . Rs. 0-8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. SPECIAL TRAINS from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE 1906.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 6,30,000 SLEEPERS in all for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY during 1906 and 1907 as under:—

60,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 15th November 1906 and to be completed by 31st December, 1906.
5,8,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 1st April 1907 and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

Indian—Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian Hill grown Jarrah—New South Wales mixed hardwoods ; Queensland mixed hardwoods ; Tasmanian mixed Harwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered ; and quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of each contract.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government Inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex-Ships' slings at Karachi.

—Nepal Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North Western Railway.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender, as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for Sleepers required by the North Western Railway in 1906 or 1907."

Tenders should be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, as under :—

(1). Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers required in 1906 to be returned at Simla by the 24th August, 1906.

(2). Tenders for 3,80,000 Sleepers required in 1907 to be returned at Calcutta by Monday, 3rd December, 1906.

on which dates these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 1.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
J. MIGLE.
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users :—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

(Registered in London 27th June, 1905)

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th July to the 8th August, 1906, both days inclusive, for preparation of warrants for Dividends payable to Shareholders registered on the 25th July 1906, for the half year ending 15th August 1906.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1906.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DEOGO GOSPAI FERNANDEZ, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, SULEMAN SALEMAHOMED, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office., No. 40 Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi Old Sonapur Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 570, New No. 2685, Old Survey No. 60, and New Survey No. 8192, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3496, and Street No. 98, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Dadabhoy Framji Dubash, on or towards the West by the Chandanwadi Lane, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mahadoo Sewajee and now of Bala Babool, and on or towards the South by the property of Vikaji Manecklji Watcha and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1906.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION.

REQUIRED for H. H. the NIZAM'S MINT during the Fasli year 1316 (6th October, 1906 to 5th October, 1907), large quantities of SULPHURIC ACID & COKE, various descriptions of Oils, Steel of various qualities and descriptions, Iron bars and plates, Crucibles with Muffles, annelling Pots and Boxes, Melting pots, Scales, Trolleys, articles of Hardware of various kinds, and other Miscellaneous Articles of all Sorts.

Details of the articles, and approximate quantities will be furnished to Contractors of Bombay or Madras who may apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Mint, Saifabad, Hydrabad, Deccan, before the 31st July, 1906.

T. M. ENGLISH,
Superintendent, Mint and Stamps,
SAIFABAD. D/18TH JULY, 1906.

(Section 82, Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT KASAULI IN AMBALA DISTRICT.

(1). DEVAN CHAND and KIRPA RAM. Shopkeepers of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiffs.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS, at Kasauli . . . . . Defendants.
Claim for Rs. 7542.

(2). KALI CHARAN and JAWALA PARSHAD, Merchants of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiffs.
AGAINST.
Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kalka . . . . . Defendants
Claim for Rs. 40-4.

(3). (1) MUTSADDI LAL son of GANDHILA and (2) BUDUCO MAL son of MUTSADDI LAL, Shopkeepers of Kasauli, in Ambala District . . . . . Plaintiffs.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS (HEALTH Officer of Kasauli . . . . . Defendant.
Claim for Rs. 51-14-6.

(4). KIDAR NATH son of MAHADEO of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiff.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS of Kasauli . . . . Defendant.
Claim for Rs. 11-4.

(5). GHANTA MIAN, at Kasauli . . . . Plaintiff.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS of Kalka . . . . . Defendants.
Claim for 215.

To—Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kasauli and Kalka, defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted Suits in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 334-2-6, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suits or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the 14th August, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and on the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you or send by your Pleader any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 21st day of July, 1906.

A. NEWNHAM, *Major*
Judge, Small Cause Court, Kasauli.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES BY THE E. I. G. I. P. AND B. N. RYS. FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE JHERRIA, RANEEGUNGE GIRIDIH, SANCTORIA AND CHAURASHI, FIELDS, TO BOMBAY.

WITH effect from the 15th July, 1906, the following reduced rates will be introduced for Public and Railway coal, coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk, from all collieries situated in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih, Sanctoria and Chaurashi fields, to Bombay, by either the B.-N. Ry. (*via* Nagpore) or E. I. Ry. (*via* Jubbulpore) routes.

From	To Bombay per ton.
All collieries in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih and Sanctoria fields . . . . . Rs.	11-4-0
Chaurashi . . . . . "	11-2-0

Charges will be calculated and collected on a tonnage basis, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used.

Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 2 cwt.— . . .	No charge.
2 cwt. & below 8 cwt. . .	Charge as for ¼ ton.
8 " " " 12 " "	" " " ½ "
12 " " " 18 " "	" " " ¾ "
18 " " over " "	" " " 1 "

W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager.
E. I. RAILWAY.

A. M. CLARK,
Traffic Manager,
B. N. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 12th JULY 1906.

MONSOON BOOTS.
NEW STOCKS.
From **Rs. 4-12** only,
OR WITH CHROME UPPERS
SOFT AS SILK, STRONG AS STEEL,
Rs. 8-12.
SUTOR & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
AGENTS IN THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, BOMBAY.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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THE UGLY
MOTOR CAR.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

WANTED a EUROPEAN MANAGER for a Bank in Bombay. Good salary. Apply, stating experience, and salary expected, to Box. No. 399 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED at once HEADMASTER for Holy Trinity Church School, Bellary. Latin essential. Salary according to qualifications. If Organist, additional allowance. Apply THE CHAPLAIN.

PLEASE NOTE:—Our ENGLISH MOTOR Mechanic has arrived from London, the repairs to the Motor cars are resumed as usual. HORMASJI SORABJI & Sons, 5-12, Queen's Road.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. Gahagan's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Set of Encyclopedia Britannica, Gold Watches by "McCabe and John Jones," valuable velvet pile Carpet, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, near Police Chowky.

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR MOFUSSIL.—Fresh Fish, Ice, Fruits, Provision Stores, &c., supplied at Moderate Charges. Orders promptly executed. Apply PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY, Boyd's Ice Contractor, Mody Bay, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—125 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

ROOMS with BOARD for TWO BACHELORS with married couple near Fort. Terms Moderate. Apply Box No. 400 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CRYING CHILD.—CHILD :—Mamma, we must GO to NADIR BOMONJI & Co.'s Shop, Sitaram Buildings, and buy JAP. CURIOS.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3 ; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3 ; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2 ; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3 ; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and novations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF Valuable landed Property at Third Don Tad Cross Lane or Khadack Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in suit No. 398 of 1898 re estate of Peerbhoy Damjee, the undermentioned property mortgaged with the late Peerbhoy Damjee under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage :

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground admeasuring 116 1/2 square yards or thereabouts, be the same or more or less registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130, New No. 7062, Old Survey No. 337, and New Survey No. 2895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Third Don Tad Cross Lane or Khadack Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2985 and 1725, and Street Nos. 29, 31, 35, and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the East, by the public street commonly known as Dubra Gully, on or towards the West by the house of Mooljee Dewraj, on or towards the North by the said Third Don Tad Street, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office, No. 65-67 Esplanade Road, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

Auction Sale of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th July., at 4 p.m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of :—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco. type multitubler.
1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 15 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.
1 alternator current Mordy's dynamo with exitor.
9 transformers.
1 high tension switchboard.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. Loco. type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound dynamo of 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P., Loco. type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P., engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 low tension Switchboard for two dynamos.
1 spare aomature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P., and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater; etc.
The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Mibble Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome Teak and Blackwood household funiture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Marble topped tables and teapoys, Cabinets, drawing room, sofas and chairs, bedsteads, almirahs, marbletop dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, glassware, crokeyware lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of E. G. Bodgers, Esq.

The property is on view.

Sale at 11 A. M.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 11 a. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop opposite Messrs. M. Broshaer and Co., and next to Daily House in Church Gate street, Fort, by order of the concerned a collection of Old Chinaware consisting of large and small square and round jars flower jars, vases, plates bowls, cups tea and coffee pots, large and small plates, flower pots, bronze and bronze figures, Chinese tiles, mother-of-pearl inlaid Japanese Budha pictures, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in New Cazee Street, Outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Naghibhai Ghulam Hussain, the mortgagee with power of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Atawalla bin Mirza Abu Talib Mazandarany, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of August 1896, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Dewchund Lalbhai and Nagindas Ghellabhai of the other part, the undermentioned properties, viz—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 142 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 386, Collector's New No. 8053, Old Survey No. 1754 and New Survey, No. 872, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 70, and under Ward No. 612 Street No. 141-145, all which premises are situate on the East side of New Cazee Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the West by the said New Cazee Street, on the East by the Sircar's gully for sweepers, on the Northby the house of Moola Omer Khatau, and on the South by a passage for water and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manakhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Sale at 11 A. M.

On TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Edward House First Floor, Apollo Bunder, close to the Taj Mahal Hotel the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design such as dining table and chairs, Sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas, and chairs lined rich plush, marble top tables and teapoys, Cabinet English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers bedroom, sofas, sweet-toned ebonized Cottage piano by Sounly. Gent's tricycles, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateblware, rich table ornaments, Rug's and Dinnar's lamps, carpets etc., the property, of A. H. COMPTON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOK COLLECTORS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st, THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thakurdwar, opposite the Thakurdwar Temple, Girgaum Road, large valuable library consisting of old and rare books on India and Indian subjects, English Literature, English History, Gazetteers, books on Indian Politics, Standard Novels, dictionaries, including the Century Dictionary, 10 volumes, Library of Famous Literature 20 volumes. Works on religious subjects including sacred books of the East, law books, etc., the property of the late Bhai Jivanji, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Tannery with chawls at Dharavi Near Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1906, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 398 of 1898 re estate of Peerbhoy Damjee, the following property mortgaged with the late Peerbhoy Damjee under the power sale contained in the deed of mortgage.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the South side of and fronting on the Dharavi Road, in the island of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 340 feet in length from East to West at one end and about 220 feet at the other end, and about 275 feet in breadth from North to South at one end, and about 195 feet at the other end, such measurements as aforesaid being approximate and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Chand Mooljee rao Bhaskerjee and now of Peerbhoy Damjee and partly by the property of Jacto Simno Bhoer, on or towards the North partly by the property of said Madhawrao Bhaskerjee and partly by the property belonging to Sao Mingnel Amrch and which said land was registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 149 and 17 with buildings and factories standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors, at their Office Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 25TH JULY 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENES E & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY. WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :

The materials of building, Street Nos. 55-59 ; 61 65 Kumbarwada Street.
The materials of buildings Street Nos. 44-48 ; 73-77. 67-71 ; 61-65 ; 39-41 ; 33-37 ; 27-31. Northbrook Street.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1906.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED
SACCHARIN
550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory ; also machinery with their parts can be had atmoderat prices from

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

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Sub-Manager.

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p. c.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460xd
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1 2		330
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15		570
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60		1,555
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75		2,115
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		1,300
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500		50	573
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30		1,100
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		800
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	900	dvd Rs. 30		1,400
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 15		540
Empress	2,100	500	500		50	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		1,340
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60		805
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500		50	630
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		1,100
Inspeial Cotton.	900	500	1,000		50	305
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 30		910
India-China Manfg. Co., Ltd.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 25		1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000		50	565
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd	15	200
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60		618
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.	842	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		625
Khandelsh	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50		1,100
Khatau Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		740
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000		5	104
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50		750
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120		3,450
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225		3,625
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150		2,870
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil		285
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40		1,000
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		960
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		1,010
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		950
Shahapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150		3,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil		150
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250		10	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250		15	210
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	600	500	Rs. 80		1,365
Svadeshi Mills.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80		1,540
Swadeshi and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87		572-1-2
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80		380
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		700
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500		25	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellery	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Bombay Cotton.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	105
Bombs Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	75
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	500
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,500
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	800
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	530
Harry, and Subapathy	150	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	140
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 32	350
Merchantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 28	90
Puseli Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	577½
unmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	245
ew Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	525
ew Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	143½
rince of Wales.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	455
Ind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	460
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	210
Volkar	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,075

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown.	11,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14		315
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10		35
Badhan Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.		140
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,900	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180		8,850
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 40		2,260
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.		43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500		25	675
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs. 14		150
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.		150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10		190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14		230
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200		20	80
Marks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10		132
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil		52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.		145
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct.		5½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	21		410
Somnay and Co.	1,000	100	1,001	Nil		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	500		25	538
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	100	12 pr. ct.		263
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25		1½	32½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	11,000	100	100	103 xd	101
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	540
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	300	10	475

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 14th July 1906, as compared with the statement of 21st July 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 14. Rs.	July 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	66,57,178	66,74,248
Public Deposits at Branches	40,04,899	45,82,846
Other Deposits	7,00,38,655	7,37,36,541
Post Bills	6,880	6,880
Sundries	17,38,779	16,58,730
	10,16,46,382	10,58,29,245
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,37,42,122	1,31,61,800
Other authorised Securities	29,13,474	29,17,574
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,86,961	1,10,33,003
Loans do. do.	1,95,59,033	1,87,78,876
Bills discounted and purchased	2,00,93,449	1,94,08,161
Dead Stock	3,34,848	3,34,743
Stamps and Stationery	3,637	3,580
Balances with other Banks	13,25,131	14,50,228
Sundries	2,65,718	1,59,399
Cash	3,21,20,980	3,85,44,381
	10,16,46,382	10,58,29,245

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 :—

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In June 1906	49,50,000	56,94,1 0	7 44,100	.....
In May 1906	4,00,000	1,87,000	.....	2,12,000
Bombay	5,50,000	58,81,600	5,31,600	.....

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two months' pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay, 1906-07

Presidency	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
To end of June 1906	1,48,50,000	9,16,200	20,66,200	.....
To end of May 1906	6,00,000	3,94,800	.....	2,05,200
Total	1,54,50,000	13,10,700	20,66,200	2,05,200

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 11/16	=	+ 3/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	— 1/8

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 5/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	30 3/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-15	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-47 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand		=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	=	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 7/8	=	do
7 day market loans	2 1/8	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 1/2 value.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2,420,000.
Red Karnohl 29 1/2 A.-S. sellers quiet.

RAPESEED—Firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 — 1/4 J.-A. sellers quiet.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day Firm. Madras—Good demand a last sale rates.
Goat skins offered 82500.
Sheep skins offered 6300.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	600 — 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	400
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	quiet

July-Aug. 5·73 — 4	Aug-Sep. Mutld	Sep.-Oct. Mutld
Oct.-Nov. Mutld	Nov.-Dec. Mutld	Dec.-Jan. Mutld
Jan.-Feb. Mutld	Feb.-Mar. Mutld	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. last year	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Great Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	mutilated }
Futures, month of July	10·00—9 } *
Do. month of Dec	10·29—11 }

* First tone mutilated. Declined through bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·15-16
Futures, month of Aug	10·51—14
Do. month of Oct.	10·19 — 8
Tone at close	Steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July.

Cotton	1,206 bales.
Wheat	6,447 cwts.
Linseed	6,265 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,327 "
Gingellyseed	70 "
Poppyseed	1,174 "
Groundnuts	215 "
Castorseed	2,453 "
Rice	19,585 "
Myrabolams	1,780 "
Cottonseed	1,778 "
Mowrseed	497 "
Gram	8,228 "
Joowar	1,629 "
Maize	1,411 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Consols have again fallen 3/16ths according to telegrams to hand to-day from London. A fall of 1/4 is also advised in Rentes and of 1/8 in Rupee Paper. Discounts and Interest are all unchanged.

Wheat is reported quiet and unchanged. Rapeseed firm and Linseed quiet and 3d. lower.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool, Spot 3 points lower at 6·03 and futures for July-August, 4 points down at 5·73. Other quotations for futures are returned as unitiated. The New York telegram is also partially unitiated. Futures are giving 9 points lower for July at 10·00, and for December 11 points lower at 10·29. In New Orleans Spot is unchanged while futures for August are 14 points and October 8 points down. The weather conditions are apparently all that can be desired and prospects of the new crop are evidently influencing quotations, as prices are declining.

In our local market cotton is quiet and buyers are holding off. Quotations for spot are almost unchanged, as holders are not pressing sales, but the enquiry is trifling. Exporters are in the market for certain special descriptions, but mills are doing little or nothing. In New Crops prices are lower without attracting much attention.

The seeds and wheat markets are quiet. Linseed is declining both for ready and forward deliveries. Other descriptions are unchanged.

Rupee-paper is easier again to-day as notwithstanding easy money the bazaar feeling is bearish for the issues of the new loan.

The shares market is active, and closing rates are as follows:

	Rs.	
Petits	3,625	August.
Davids	535	"
Kohinoors	700	"
Central Indias	2,115	"
Tapty Valley Ry.	475	Ready.
Bank of Bombay	1,480 to 82 1/2"	

EXCHANGE—Tone unchanged.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1 1s. 32 3/8d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	213 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent tone quiet.

Cash	... ...	97·8
1st Settlement.	31st July	97·6
2nd do.	30th Aug.	97·5

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3	1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	19th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	19th do.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th do.	4 do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine		Rs.	216
M G Khandelsh fully good		"	195
M G K A K fine		"	205
Sawginned Dharwar good		"	254
Madras Westerns good		"	234

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	202
Do. fine	Dec.	"	200
Do. fine	Jan.	"	198
M G Dhamanagan fine		"	218
M G Nagpur fine		"	223
M G Khandelsh fully good		"	202 1/2
M G K A K fine		"	213 1/2
H G Bengals fully good		"	182 1/2
M G Broach good	March	"	242 1/2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	6,000 "

July-Aug. 5·73 — 2	Aug-Sept. 5·65 — 3	Sept.-Oct. 5·61 — 2
Oct.-Nov. 5·56 — 2	Nov.-Dec. 5·56 — 1	Dec.-Jan. 5·56 — 1
Jan.-Feb. 5·57 — 1	Feb.-Mar. 5·58 — 2	Mar.-Apr. 5·60 — 2

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	4	5	124
Total plague deaths to date	133,476		
Same date last year	5	4	75

THE statement of traffic of the Tapty-Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd June, amounted to Rs. 19,194, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,673. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June were Rs. 6,64,143, being an increase on the correspondi g period of last year of Rs. 1,64,965.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The depression has practically disappeared and the Bombay current has given moderately heavy rain in Gujarat and South Rajputana, as well as light to moderate rain in the Western half of the Central Provinces and the West Coast.

The Bay current is stronger in South Burma, but weak in North-East India.

On the Burma Coast general moderately heavy rain has fallen and in the interior light local rain. The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy 2 inches; Bassein, Diamond Island, and Akyab, 3; and Toungoo 1. The skies have become heavily overcast, while the temperature has fallen and is now generally below normal.

In Assam there has been light nearly general rain, with a few light falls in the remainder of North-East India and Orissa, the only heavy fall being three inches at Sibsagar. The clouds have increased considerably and the skies are again moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature is now normal or in excess in the whole of North-East India and the Orissa Coast.

In Gujarat there has been moderately heavy general rainfall and in Central India and the Central Provinces, there has been light to moderate nearly general rain, while in the Southern half of Rajputana light to moderate rain has fallen locally.

At the hill stations in Upper India light rain is reported. Pachmarhi had 3 inches, Hoshangabad 1 1-2, Surat 2, Ahmedabad, Veraval, and Deesa 1½, Udaipur 3, and Mount Abu 1½.

The temperature continues moderate to excess in the United Provinces and the Punjab and in the greater part of Central India, Rajputana, and Sind, but has fallen in the Central Provinces, and Gujarat now being in defect in these areas.

The air has become damper in East Central India and Sind, and drier in the West sub-Himalayas and Berar. In the Punjab the clouds have increased.

In the United Provinces the clouds have decreased, the skies now being lightly overcast in both areas. They are moderately clouded over Rajputana and Sind, and heavily overcast in Central India and Gujarat.

There has been local rain in Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Central India, and South Rajputana.

Some rain has fallen at Orissa, Punjab, Lower Sind, and other parts of the Peninsula, excluding the West Coast.

On the West Coast the rainfall has been light and nearly general, while in Bombay and in the Deccan there has been light local rain with a few light falls elsewhere in the Peninsula. Mercara reports 3 inches and Calicut and Belgaum 1½ each. The clouds have decreased considerably and the temperature has risen.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, the West Central Provinces, Gujarat, and the West Coast.

FAVOURABLE REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

Special meteorological reports from the South Indian Ocean for the past week show that at Mauritius the pressure has fallen rapidly and is again in very large defect.

There has also been a trifling fall at Zanzibar, but at Seychelles the barometer has not changed.

Rainfall is in considerable in defect at all three stations.

The fall of pressure at Mauritius and the diminution in rain fall at Seychelles are both favourable for the Indian rainfall in the near future.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	31	40 34	11 29	32
Tuesday 24th July 1906	0 70	0 80	0 33	0 55
Total	32 74	31 20	34 34	29 91
Total fall to 23rd July '05	25 47	26 35	25 98	20 59
Total fall to 23rd July '04	29 60	31 70	32 00	24 48

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 23rd to July 24th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 24th 1906.	Total from July 24th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 24th 1905.
0·69	26·72	30·65	21·29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, JULY 24TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hourly movement.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	....	WNW	15	95·8	86·2	84	....	0·00	....
Jask	29·301	SSE	11	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·06
Muscat	29·315	Calm	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·15
Aden	....	W	7	91·4	81·2	80	....	0·00	....
Lahore	29·418	E	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·34	—1·24
Simla	29·409	ESE	4	76·2	61·6	91	....	8·39	—1·80
Delhi	29·422	ESE	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	3·39	—3·05
Agra	29·374	SE	4	89·0	73·0	93	0·02	6·48	—2·95
Jhansi	29·374	E	6	82·9	76·7	91	....	11·32	+1·12
Cawnpore	29·374	ENE	6	82·6	77·0	82	....	6·36	—8·75
Allahabad	29·362	Calm	4	85·2	77·1	96	0·01	11·87	—3·13
Jhansi	....	..	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—1·91
Jacobabad	29·328	..	..	..	..	..	....	1·34	—1·89
Karachi	29·408	W	21	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—2·67
Jeypore	29·421	ESE	13	95·7	81·1	60	....	6·20	—2·77
Ajmere	29·429	SW	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·35	10·88	—4·77
Deesa	29·410	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	0·13	4·83	—4·72
Ahmedabad	29·422	SW	21	90·6	81·7	77	0·05	12·29	—2·94
Bhuj	29·374	E	32	90·1	80·0	87	....	5·23	—0·22
Jamnagar	29·418	SSW	31	93·0	80·3	83	0·05	8·41	—0·69
Dwarka	29·430	SSE	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	2·98	....
Bhavnagar	29·431	SW	22	95·9	79·8	83	....	5·58	—5·29
Bhavnagar Para.	29·431	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·50	9·67	+4·37
Veraval	29·486	NNW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·75	9·81	+1·97
Neemuch	29·416	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·73	11·81	+2·81
Indore	29·470	W	17	89·1	73·7	78	0·21	20·92	+4·90
Sangor	29·327	Calm	17	81·4	74·6	80	0·03	23·64	+1·82
Jubbulpore	29·38	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·08	29·21	+4·12
Hoshangabad	29·323	W	8	87·0	79·8	84	....	17·49	+7·24
Khandwa	29·449	WSW	13	85·2	76·8	84	1·45	13·33	+1·07
Raipur	29·333	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·02	12·53	+11·13
Nagpur	29·332	SW	15	85·2	75·5	79	0·83	28·41	+6·61
Amraoti	29·454	W	1	86·6	72·8	83	1·50	19·43	+4·60
Akola	29·432	W	12	86·0	73·6	67	1·61	10·73	—3·87
Surat	29·456	NW	15	87·1	78·6	98	1·45	9·66	+1·73
Malegaon	29·464	W	16	86·9	73·2	76	0·26	13·68	—12·44
Bombay	29·542	SW	15	87·1	81·5	81	3·08	20·85	+2·47
Poona	29·567	WSW	14	84·6	71·3	86	0·30	10·93	+1·64
Ahmednagar	29·545	SW	17	87·2	70·2	69	0·25	8·05	....
Aurangabad	29·501	W	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·06	10·62	—9·45
Sholapur	29·551	SW	32	92·2	75·0	69	0·06	6·64	—2·93
Ratnagiri	29·611	WSW	10	83·8	78·1	83	2·93	47·90	+1·57
Bijapur	29·590	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·00	6·19	+1·94
Belgaum	29·624	W	15	79·3	68·1	81	1·17	19·63	+8·76
Mormugao	29·679	N	11	87·4	80·4	78	1·48	42·03	—1·76
Karwar	29·713	..	..	..	..	..	....	45·70	+2·82
Mangalore	29·746	..	..	..	..	..	....	47·20	—5·45
Calicut	29·792	SW	5	86·7	76·2	90	2·73	36·45	+1·32
Cochin	29·853	E	M	89·3	73·2	86	2·17	33·81	+4·01
Bangalore	29·713	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	1·09	9·63	+3·12
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·533	W	10	91·3	69·2	73	0·19	11·68	....
Mansulipatam	29·545	WNW	7	89·0	77·1	87	0·08	12·23	+3·32
Bellary	29·622	W	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	6·02	+3·41
Cuddapah	29·630	NW	G	96·2	80·9	60	0·07	10·15	+4·65
Madras	29·647	SW	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	4·13	+0·85
Coimbatore	29·736	WSW	11	92·7	71·6	86	0·30	0·25	—0·84
Trichinopoly	29·716	SW	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	2·73	+0·69
Nagapatam	29·690	W	11	101·4	81·3	53	....	2·60	+0·23
Colombo	29·793	W	11	87·0	77·0	73	....	4·81	—4·99

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. H. = 0·51 (31·54) ; G. T. H. = 0·60 (30·23) ; St. G. H. = 0·73 (33·28) ;
C. P. = 1·26 (28·77.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore ; a brisk fall in the Punjab and Rajputana and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Cochin and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Rajkot, Dwarka and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 9° in defect at Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Indore, Bhavnagar-Para, Rajkot and Ahmedabad; and 5° to 7° in excess at Jaipur, Agra and Delhi; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Agra, Jhansi, Jaipur, and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-two stations report rain, the heaviest falls being about two inches at Surat, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar-Para and between one and two inches at Calicut, Mormugao, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Veraval, Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up. A small residual depression still lies somewhere near Ahmedabad and weather over the whole of Gujarat is yet squally and unsettled. With the increase of wind a large diminution in rainfall has taken place, but conditions still continue favourable for passing showers over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—July 15, at Borhat, Assam, the wife of A. G. Adam, of a son.

DE—Jul 18, at Shillong, the wife of Mr. K. C. De, I. C. S, of a daughter.

B. 9102.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906.

MAGIC AND FETISHISM.

"FOUR-FIFTHS of mankind, probably," wrote Dr. Jevons, "believe in sympathetic magic;" and this apparently sweeping statement is chosen by Dr. A. C. Haddon as the basis of a very concise little treatise on Magic and Fetishism which he contributes to Messrs. Constable and Co.'s series of handbooks on Ancient and Modern Religions. For those who desire to know something of the workings of the mind of primitive man and who at the same time are indisposed to cross the threshold of that vast storehouse of information, *The Golden Bough*, this small brochure of Dr. Haddon will possess a distinct value. Dividing his subject into the two recognised heads of Contagious and Symbolic or Homœopathic Magic, the author explains the reason why hair, nail-parings and other portions of the human body play so prominent a part in sorcery and witchcraft; why a man's footprints on the earth may be utilised by the malicious to his undoing, and why clothes have always been regarded as among the most efficacious instruments of the warlock. The same belief which urges the Tyrolese hunter to adorn his hat with tufts of eagle's down,—namely to gain the eagle's keen sight and courage,—affords a plausible theory of the origin of cannibalism, without which the strength of the dead can never pass to the living; while the Dyak wife who wears a sword day and night during the absence of her lord on a head-hunting expedition is prompted by the same feelings as the South American father who takes to his bed and a special diet on the birth of his child, in order to ensure that no injury shall be sustained by his offspring. The mainspring of Symbolic Magic on the other hand, is the inability of the enlightened mind to discriminate between cause and effect, and its readiness to imagine that as like produces like, so a result can be obtained by imitating it. Examples of this are the ceremony of rain-making or wind-raising in the Torres Straits and the practice, in vogue in Ross-shire to the present day, of sticking pins and thorns into the clay image of a person whose physical collapse is desired: but to those who have lived in India a more telling instance will be that followed by villagers during an outbreak of cholera, when one of the village women is chosen to represent the angry goddess, is seated upon an animal, and conducted with all due ceremony outside the limits of the village. A slightly different ceremony, based upon the same belief and organised with the same object, was performed by the Bombay Bhandaris at Dadar in 1891; and were enquiries to be made, it might possibly be discovered that the outbreak of cholera in Bombay at the beginning of this year gave rise to similar cholera-scaring rites.

Again we need not travel further than India for proof of the magical power of words and names, commencing with the most sacred syllable "Om" and ending with the overpowering distaste of many Mahommedans for mentioning the names of their wives: and the examples of spells, invocations and cure-charms which Dr. Haddon quotes from Australia and Ireland can be multiplied a hundredfold from the *Tantric* rites of those who follow the *Vam Marg* or Lefthand Path. Talismans and amulets also are by no means the monopoly of one country or one age; for the *roan tree and red thread, which drive the witches aa wud* are used by wiseacres in the British Isles in the same way as the blue beads which the Bombay hackvictoria driver fastens round the neck of his broken-down Arab; and those of us to-day who adorn our watch-chains and bangles with "Lucky Pigs" may be interested to learn that they are the modern equivalent of the little gold and silver pigs which Roman ladies were accustomed to offer to Ceres, the goddess of fertility.

After discussing divination, public and private magic, and the psychology of magical practices, Dr. Haddon enters upon a discussion of Fetishism—not that form of perverse instinct which medical scientists have described, but the so-called Religious Fetishism which consists in paying workship to an intangible spirit incorporated in some visible form, with the fetish acting as a link between the worshipper and the object of his worship. Here again the author draws his examples from North America, Africa, Melanesia or New Zealand, whereas the immense field of proof which India affords is entirely neglected, and thereby justifies the view held by many persons that India is the home of folklore, witchcraft, sorcery, necromancy, animism, totemism and fetishism has never yet been properly exploited. Here and there a few thinkers toil solitary in the field; but compared with what is known to European ethnologists and folklorists of Australian manners and customs or African beliefs, the published facts of the same class in regard to India are lamentably few. The gradual awakening of interest in India and things Indian, of which glimpses have been recently vouchsafed, may however in due course lead European scientists and, let us hope, the educated Indian also to pay more prolonged attention to the vast array of religious beliefs and practices which lie just below the surface of Indian life.

OUR IRON RESOURCES.

THE alarmist presses his attention to all industries at different times, and recently he has been bemoaning the fate which he predicts for the iron trades. Sensational reports have been published that the enormous increase in the use of iron is practically eating up the supply of ore and that, if the time is not imminent when the sources will cease to yield, at least, at no distant time, the shortage will become so apparent as to cause heavy rises in price. It is impossible to overestimate the damage that such statements are calculated to do to the iron and steel industries. As a matter of fact, the consumption of British ore is considerably less than it was a generation ago. The highest point touched was between the years 1880 to 1883. In 1880 and 1882 the output of iron ore in the United Kingdom was over eighteen million tons, whereas the output has not exceeded fifteen million tons for the last twenty years. It is clear to any one who studies the returns of importations of foreign ore into England that the increased demand is not acting as an increased drain on the country's resources, inasmuch as a great part is being met by the supply of foreign ores. Those who imagine an iron famine to be within measurable distance would be well advised to compare their gloomy prognostications concerning iron with those equally mournful prophecies of an early coal famine that were so persistently preached a few years ago. Just as the fears of a rapidly approaching failure in our coal supplies have been recently dispersed, so we believe authoritative inquiry would dispel anxiety about our supplies of iron ore. In Great Britain to-day there is something like 1,000,000,000 tons of iron ore "in sight." From this vast stock we are not drawing more than 14,000,000 tons a year. At this rate we have sufficient ore for the next 70 years. But who dare assert that no more deposits of this mineral will be found? As yet we have tapped but the mere crust of the earth, and only some portions even of that. It is true that, so far as is known at present, there are only some 250,000,000 tons of the "best" iron ore left in present "workable" ore fields; but it is already well known that there are positively enormous reserves of inferior ores which, although not profitable to work under existing conditions, will, in all probability, be exploited successfully in the near future. At present, England takes over five million tons of ore yearly from Spain, that is more than half the entire Spanish output, but it is authoritatively stated that the recources of Spain will be in a flourishing condition until the end of the twentieth century. Sweden and Norway too have enormous stocks "in sight" and very large portion of the fields are as yet untapped. It is clear, therefore, that if the English fields are in danger of giving out in the middle future, there still remains a practically inexhaustible stock within easy reach. There is a tendency to think that the American iron master has a great advantage because his supplies are in the country. But it must not be forgotten that the distance to be traversed from Lake Superior to Pittsburg is greater than that traversed by the supplies sent to England. Where the American iron trade holds an advantage is in the immense scope of the operations undertaken by the principal corporations. In the United States is found not only the coal, ore, and limestone supplies under one control and ownership, but even the railways over which the ore is carried, and the ships in which it is brought by water. There is no reason why such operations if carried out on as large a scale in England should not be equally successful, but at present, at any rate, the combination principle has not been carried out to its logical conclusion in the United Kingdom, and consequently it is not at all surprising that the evils of competition between various iron masters for iron ore should be ever present in their minds. The principal British firms are taking up the question of their future supplies of the raw material in the most practical way. They are securing sources of supply wherever possible, and there is no need to regard the contingencies, which we are asked to fear, as other than remote possibilities.

DE SENECTUTE.

DR. JOHNSON expressed surprise that a man should wish to know the evils of old age. "Would you have the gout?" he asked. "Would you have decrepitude?" On these questions Mr. E. Marston examines that, which comes to so many, in the *Monthly Review*. To look at the matter with Dr. Johnson is impossible, for the youth of to-day, from the very essence of life, is different. No longer is it necessary to live to three score years and ten to understand decrepitude, modern conditions by trebling the daily rush of life have halved the period; have we not heard much of "too old at forty?" A generation ago was heard that one was old enough to know better. In recent years a popular novellist changed the reproach; now it is youth that counts. When the world moved slowly, youth respected age, because, presumably, age had experienced all the sensations which youth anticipated. Now that the world wags faster, youth gets more in a week-end holiday than old age did in a month. And sometimes youth is right, not always, in suspecting that the grumbles of age are the grumbles of regret. For, to itself, old age is seldom other than young. The really old man is he who breaks down under too great a strain in life before he has learned the pleasures which it holds for him; when he is cut off from the pleasures which he has contemplated, always having been young because of what the future held better than the present. And then, suddenly, a fall, "one inch from life's safe hem" and youth vanishes "Here are two indicators on the road of life" says Mr. Marston. "In the early and middle stages outdoor exercises are common to us, all walking long distances and running upstairs three or four steps at a time, an indication of exuberant health, and sometimes these accomplishments preserve us into the early stages of old age, the time, however, inevitably comes when one's feet seem to cling a little to the ground; the springiness and elasticity of arms and legs and feet are on the decline road. No longer can one venture upstairs three steps at a time, and even two steps are little hazardous, but at this stage, the performance was continuous for many years; so between the years fifty and, say, seventy-five, judging ourselves by ourselves, no difference was perceptible, while others may note in us a difference we have been incapable of discerning. During this latter period one's personal and social feelings had undergone a gradual, if imperceptible, change; the implicit faith one may have been too apt to place in one's fellow creatures has been somewhat shaken." It has, however, been reserved for a later period even than that of seventy-five to convince us that we are growing old. Even then it is but reluctantly admitted. Who ever heard of a man suddenly acknowledging to himself, "I am old?" As he looks at himself in the glass, each morning and notes signs that the years have left their mark; he sees only the result of a restless night, a bad liver, too great enjoyment of last night's salmon—or whatever it may have been—anything he sees but old age. In fact, were youth not so certain that old age exists, one might doubt its reality except for the necessary exceptions to the rule. Just a few white hairs come, steadily they increase, still to be disregarded and the years are disregarded in the same way. To middle age personally, as much as to youth generally, old age is a myth, a thing that others may know, may fear, but that oneself may disregard. So, disregarded is until some small thing occurs, acting as a dividing line, standing out boldly at first, a thing to be hushed out of sight until it fades, as it ultimately does into insignificance. But youth has an unpleasant habit of recalling disabilities and often the shock that one would wish to be forgotten, crops up until it is joined by some greater shock and, in time, another. But old age itself rarely comes: it is only a matter of comparison.

"A COLOSSAL BLUNDER."

THE report that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has given such public expression to his feelings, in the matter which has once again attracted the world's attention to Russia, is one of the most extraordinary that has reached us for many years. The laudation of one party of the English Press may be taken as the voice of the Socialistic under-Party which never fails to vent its views in and out of season,—generally the latter. Englishmen have become accustomed to regard the Premier as the political representative of English characteristics and, whatever may be personal feelings, it is very far from the traits of Englishmen to interfere in foreign politics with which they are not directly connected. After the recent Biolostock massacre the President of the United States, while expressing his sympathy with all who had suffered, reluctantly declined to take any official steps in the matter. Sir Henry might well take a lesson from Mr. Roosevelt, for, in ignoring the example set to him, he has proved himself lacking in diplomacy in a degree which is unparalelled in modern history. Whatever may have been their personal opinions on the situation in Russia, and especially the Tsar's methods of dealing with it, they have observed the ordinary international decencies. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has entirely failed to do this, he has appeared in a new role and it is one which is calculated to estrange from him as many of his political supporters as it will disgust the impartial. Lately we have been informed from the Houses of Parliament that the postponement of the visit of the British Fleet to Russia had no political significance. We are glad that the proposed tour has been postponed, for we contemplate with doubt the possibility of any cordiality in the official reception after the extraordinary indiscretion which the Premier has just committed.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON has been graciously pleased to subscribe a fee of Rs. 20 to the funds of the Coronation Literary Society Free School at 2nd Nagpada, Bombay.

MR. G. R. Lowndes has assumed charge of the office of Advocate-General at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Raikes, the permanent incumbent.

THREE hundredweight of manuscripts have been received for the literary competition at the coming Welsh Eisteddfod. They number 400, and range from a half-sheet of notepaper to a weighty treatise of 20lb. 14oz.

SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND, a correspondent of the *Art Journal* says, has, in the Harwarden Memorial to Mr. Gladstone, given the statesman a finger too much to one of his hands. As a young man it will be remembered Gladstone lost a finger in a shooting accident.

MANY people, after a brief trial, declare that they much prefer hard labour to pursuing the study of shorthand. A convict in Springfield Prison, in Essex, would seem to prefer the shorthand. In seven months he has taught himself Pitman's system.

AN Aldine copy of Plutarch's "Moralia" bearing the autograph "Francisci Rabelais Chinonen" on the title-page with a number of notes which appear to be in the handwriting of Rabelais, has just been picked up in a secondhand bookshop at Rome, where it had lain for several years.

TRINITY College, Cambridge, possesses a famous portrait of Bacon, which was shown to the German editors on their visit to the University. Dr. Butler told them that when the great historian Mommsen saw the picture, some years ago, he stood with folded arms in front of it, and observed: "So! It is you who gave us Lady Macbeth and Falstaff."

ONE is accustomed to appeals to adopt children, but in this advertisement, taken from a morning paper, there is something new:—"Would any one care to assist or adopt delicate, refined gentleman, 25 years, practically alone? Reduced circumstances through disappointment; anxious to regain social sphere; essential to sensitive nature; suffered bitterly."

A cannon-ball has been recovered from a field at Acton, Nantwich, where it had lain buried since 1634. Nantwich, in the civil War, was the Cheshire headquarters of General Fairtax and Brereton. Much fighting took place at Acton, where, during a portion of the siege of Nantwich, the Royalist forces were located. On some of the masonry of Acton and Nantwich churches there are still visible the marks caused by cannon shot.

A well-known K. C., the *Daily News* says, once took up a brief for nothing and won the case. The grateful client, however, sent a postal order for 15s., which he accepted, through fear of giving offence by sending it back. At the Bar mess one of the barristers jocularly accused him of unprofessional conduct in accepting less than gold. "Excuse me," replied the K.C., "but I took all the poor beggar had. I consider that is not unprofessional."

TWO stories, illustrating the "peculiarity" of the Chinese, are told by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Morning Post*. He says that the Canton Viceroy Tsen at the execution, recently, of a notorious criminal drank his blood in public. Another Tientsin potentate recently told off five prisoners to pray for rain on the understanding that if it did not rain in three days, they would be executed. Whether he was instigated by the Chinese farmers or not, the correspondent does not say. There was a small rainfall, so another five were told off to repeat the experiment.

LET the sea-serpent hide its turtle-shaped head. A Philippeville (Algiers) journal reports that a wonderful freak fruit has just been picked from a local caroub—a tree which ordinarily produces pods containing beans. This particular caroub has produced a ball of real flesh, about the size of a peach, covered with thorns and with a feathery growth of down. This fruit "utters little inarticulate cries when slightly pinched" (much as a baby might do), and has jumpy movements when lightly scratched with the finger nail. It is added that the infant phenomenon is to be sent to the Academy of Sciences at Paris for investigation.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS.

New Zealand's Example.

AT a moment when the reorganisation of both the public educational system of England and the Army and Volunteer establishments is an important item in the Government's programme, it may be advantageous to consider the system of compulsory physical drill and Volunteer (but State-controlled) Cadet Corps established in the public schools of New Zealand. It should here be pointed out that "public schools" means in New Zealand what we at home call "board" or "national" schools, writes a New Zealand resident.

The population of New Zealand is, roughly, 800,000 and in 1903 135,000 children, of whom about 70,000 were boys were attending the public schools. Of these 135,000 children, nearly 120,000 were in accordance with the Act, receiving compulsory instruction in physical drill as part of the regular curriculum, the remainder being either physically unfit or below the age of eight years. The section of the Act governing this system runs as follows:—

"The school board of each (educational) district shall cause physical drill to be taught to all boys and girls over the age of eight years attending the public schools in the district. The drill must be taken to include physicial and disciplinary exercise." The Act further provides that "in public schools provision shall be made for the instruction in military drill of all boys."

This means that, whereas physical drill is compulsory under the Act, the Legislature have wisely made military drill purely voluntary, thus avoiding even the faintest suggestion of the word "conscription." When in any school twelve or more boys, with the consent of their parents and the head teacher, desire to be enrolled as cadets, application is made to the Education Board, whose approval and that of Colonel Loveday, commanding the Cadet Corps, having been conveyed to the Minister of Education, he then gives formal permission for the enrolment of the new corps.

THE BOY AND THE MAN.

So far from regarding it as savouring of conscription in any shape of form, the general sentiment in New Zealand with regard to the cadet movement may be summed up in the words of Lord Plunket, the Governor, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament last year. He said: "If the martial spirit thus engrained in the boy is subsequently encouraged in the young man, the word 'conscription,' so repugnant to a free people, may well be removed from the vocabulary of the Colony." His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a speech made after his return from his colonial tour, spoke of it as follows:—

"I am anxious to refer to an admirable movement which has taken strong root in both Australia and New Zealand—that is, the establishment of Cadet Corps. On several occasions I had the gratification of seeing march past several thousand cadets, armed and equipped, who, at the expense of their respective Governments are able to go through a military course, in some cases with an ample grant of practice ammunition. I will not presume in these days of army reform to do more than call the attention of my friend the Secretary for War to this interesting fact."

The human boy is a fighting animal; he will learn discipline and half a dozen other virtues readily enough if they are put to him the right way. But what he yearns for, and what he will give up anything for the sake of is—the camp life and the rifle. Keep the military ideal before him, and every average healthy-minded boy will manifest an unquenchable enthusiasm for the cause. But once let him have a suspicion that the end of his drilling is not military proficiency but moral improvement and you will frighten away, not necessarily the boys most worth having, but certainly the boys who most need the discipline and habits of respect and obedience that military training so efficiently instils.

A NATIONAL DUTY.

No amount of philanthropic organisations, of whatever character, dependent as they are on the generosity of individuals, are or can be a proper substitute for the public performance by the State of a national duty. If it is the duty of the State to educate the children of its citizens so as to enable them to support themselves and those dependent on them in after life, it is equally its duty to render them physically fit for the struggle before them, and to teach them how to defend, if need be, their homes and families. It is our duty to our sons to see that they are better, not worse, able to defend themselves than we are; and in years to come they will have a just and grievous cause of complaint against us if they find themselves loaded down with the ever-increasing burden of a costly army of mercenary troops, or, worse still, in fear of foreign aggression, driven to a ruinous system of conscription; and this because, when they were ready and anxious to learn, we, their parents, refused to teach them how to defend themselves.

IN 1902, when the State first recognised and subsidised the cadet corps in New Zealand, there were about 4,000 cadets. In 1903 there were 9,000; in 1904, 11,000; in 1905, 12,500; and to-day there are over 14,000 boys in the public schools of New Zealand enrolled as members of their school cadet corps. Now, the total number of boys in New Zealand capable of complying with the standard imposed by the Act cannot be more than 25,000, assuming that every boy in the public schools is physically fit—which is, of course, impossible. And further, these 14,000 boys come from the 264 schools which have cadet corps out of the 1,750 schools in New Zealand; so that 11,000 boys still nominally available are scattered among nearly 1,500 schools, or an average of between five or six boys a school. Now, no smaller contingent than 12 boys can be enrolled as a corps, so that at least half these boys are debarred by the smallness of their schools from joining, and are therefore not really available. In fact, allowing for physical unfitness in some cases, it becomes evident that well over 75 per cent. of the available boys in the public schools are already members of the cadet corps. And still the movement spreads.

THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

Boys and parents alike are enthusiastic for the corps, while teachers, cleric and lay, are unanimous in their praise of the spirit of patriotism, discipline, and self-reliance with which the system inspires these young citizens. For the boys regard this as something more than play. They feel that they are a definite and recognised part of the scheme of Imperial defence. And the authorities, to their credit, treat them as such. Recently, in Wellington, a demonstration was hurriedly organised in aid of the sufferers from a great disaster abroad. Of course, they called out the cadets, and 400 turned out at five minutes' notice. They are regularly utilised on public occasions, such as the opening of Parliament and as guards of honour, and their movements are not only a matter of public interest, but are chronicled by the excellent Colonial Illustrated Press, where their doings are regularly portrayed and their achievements recorded. The boys in their military capacity are public characters, and they know it, and are proud of their privilege.

The efficiency of these cadets is surprising, particularly in that most important branch of their training—shooting. The uniform consists of a blue jersey, having a distinctive battalion facing on the cuff (cost to the Government 3s. 9d.), forage cap with striped border, belt, and haversack (cost 2s. 6d.), the whole paid for out of the annual 2s. 6d. capitation fee, which, spread over three years, is quite sufficient to equip the cadet with all the necessary uniform. For the rest, the boys wear their ordinary knickerbockers, etc., and a white Eton collar. The boys are armed for drill purposes with model rifles, capable of firing only percussion caps, but otherwise indistinguishable from the more lethal weapons. In addition to this, there is a grant of ten specially-manufactured miniature Richard-Westley rifles (Martini action) for target practice for each 100 cadets and 60 cartridges per annum per cadet are issued free.

The shooting is carefully conducted in small parties, so as to avoid all possibility of accident, and every precaution is taken, cartridges being only issued to the marksman for the range at which he is then firing, and having to be fired before he moves off the butt. The firing is at the following ranges :—

Standing	100 yards.
Kneeling	150 "
Lying	200 "

And the shooting is remarkably good, possibles at one or another range being not uncommon. competitions are organised and keenly contested, and the winning teams in the North Island and in the South Island acquire the much-coveted challenge shields, while a complete system of medals and gadges obtains for marksmanship in both the competitions and the class-firing. As a sample of the good shooting of the boys, the following scores are worth considering :—

In the North Island, 40 competitors at 100, 150, and 200 yards; total points scored, 711 out of a possible 840; average per competitor, 71·1. In the South Island the same number of competitors under the same conditions produced exactly the same results. The winning average score of the North Island in 1903 was 64·2, and of the South Island in the same year 67·5.

Recently a further development has been tried in the shape of camps of instruction—the expense of a week's camp life being divided—3s. 6d. per head granted by the Government, and 3s. 6d. readily contributed by the cadets or their friends and relations. The experiment has been a great success, the training being both popular with the boys and their parents and teachers, and invaluable in its results, particularly in the case of town-bred boys. The opinions of the head masters and mistresses of schools which sent contingents to the camps have since been canvassed, and go to show the unanimous nature of New Zealand's approval of the system.

A SIGNALLER FOR 8d.

Badges for army signalling are also granted—the qualification is to read and send five words a minute—and eagerly applied for. The expense of turning out a qualified signaller is 8d. Compare this with the cost of training an army signaller at home, and it will be seen in how striking a manner the New Zealand cadet system makes for economy. Surely, if only in the interests of retrenchment and economic reform, it would pay England to take a leaf out of New Zealand's book.

The universal opinion is that the boys benefit greatly in physique and general health; that they require habits of discipline, obedience to authority, smartness, and initiative of the utmost value in after-life; and, above all, that they develop an *esprit de corps* and a practical patriotism that augur well for the future of the Colony, and its share in the maintenance of the solidarity of the Empire. For the spirit of the boy is the spirit of the man, and the authors of the cadet corps movement in New Zealand have the satisfaction of seeing the great majority of their cadets, on leaving school, electing to join Volunteer and Rifle corps, and keeping up and developing as men for the service of their State, the proficiency in arms which their Government has so wisely given them in boyhood. Colonel Loveday is the head of a movement of which he is justly proud, and the value of which, in days to come, not even he can fully estimate. He deserves well of his country and the Empire.

It is well that on Empire Day, in New Zealand, every school child should salute the flag; but it is a much greater thing that of them 14,000 should be young citizen-soldiers disciplined and trained, who attend that ceremony as no mere formality, but armed and equipped to defend the honour of the flag if it need be—and not only willing, but able to do so if the time should come.

And, for England, what better can we do than follow New Zealand's lead? The population compared with hers is as 40 to 1. Why should not England before five years have gone, look proudly upon 600,000 of schoolboy sons, erect and strong, disciplined and self-respecting in time of safety, and, in the face of danger, cool, resolute, and, above all, of their own free will, trained and equipped with that readiness for defence, which is the greatest and the only real security for the preservation of peace?

STERLING SALARIES IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

On April 5, H. E. the Governor forwarded to the Secretary of State a schedule, prepared by the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of salaries in Ceylon.

A memorandum was annexed briefly explaining the reason for the inclusion of each addition to the schedule and the principle on which the sterling salary had been fixed. Where no particular reason for inclusion was assigned, the Governor wrote that it might "be assumed that the post is one which would, with rare exceptions, be filled from England." A separate schedule was enclosed for the railway subordinate staff. The opportunity had been taken to grade together a number of foremen and others at present without sufficient reason on different rates. The initial pay of this new grade had been fixed at £240, the present initial pay (£112½) of many of the men having proved to be too low to keep the men (who are usually married) in health and free from debt. The mean additional cost of the proposed addition was about £3,200, or Rs. 48,000; but against this, His Excellency wrote, must be set the saving on leave, pay, and pension due to the abolition of privilege rates of exchange, and also some Rs. 4,500 at present drawn in fees by Crown Counsel, which will accrue to revenue under the new scheme. Crown Counsel Dias had urged that the arrangement as to fees "would infringe the etiquette of the Bar, the members of which are not allowed to compound for their fees." The Attorney-General doubted whether this objection need be regarded as a serious one, but His Excellency said that it might be desirable to obtain the opinion of the Legal Advisers on the point. "If it is considered that Mr. Dias's contention is important, the difficulty might be overcome by passing a short Ordinance enacting that on all bonds and warrants of attorney in favour of the Crown, which are drawn and settled by the Attorney-General or Crown Counsel, a stamp duty of R. 10-30 should be levied. Practically all the fees now drawn are for the work referred to, and the course proposed would remove all professional scruples."

Lord Elgin replied on May 17th, as follows:—I approve the proposed rates, but I would point out that there is apparently a clerical error in the salary of the lower grade of Superintendents of Survey. The salary for these officers is given in the notes to the schedule as £400 to £450, and that is the rate assigned to the grade in the main sterling scheme, but the schedule now under consideration gives it as £400 to £500.

Provision is made for five Crown Counsel. I presume that one of these officers is the holder of the post generally called "Office Assistant to the Attorney-General," and that one of the others represents the officer attached to the Land Settlement Department, whose appointment was referred to in paragraph 9 of my despatch of the 6th ultimo. As regards the payment to the Treasury of the fees hitherto drawn by Crown Counsel, I am unable to see that any question of professional etiquette is involved. The system is in force in the case of the Attorney-General in many Colonies, and it was decided in 1903 that it should be adopted in Ceylon when that post and the posts of Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel next fell vacant. In the Straits Settlements at present, Counsel's fees, when recovered from the other side, are paid into the Treasury.

The question now arises as to the date from which these additional sterling salaries and the rupee salaries submitted in your despatch of 5th April should come into force. While I am content to leave this for you to decide, I am inclined to think that the case would be met by taking the list of January last, inasmuch as the case of the officers in question has not been in suspense like that of the Cadet Service.

The Governor, replying on the 27th June, regretted the clerical error, confirmed the supposition about the "Office Assistant to the Attorney-General," and concluded by agreeing.

THE following scrap of conversation was overheard in a suburban drawing-room: "Are you going to the Hatked Festival, Miss ——?" "No. We don't know the Handels, you know, or of course we should have had tickets."

PEOPLE sometimes complain that the newspapers are uninteresting. Here are two items culled from the mere advertisement columns of paper:—"To Ladies and Gentlemen of Independent Means.—The advertiser, a gentleman under fourty, possessing in a marked degree the power of making those around him happy, wishes for a comfortable home and moderate remuneration, in exchange for his society and useful knowledge of travel." "Vault.—Highgate, close to catacombs, seven vacancies in a fine vault to be disposed of. Offer considered. Owner going abroad."

PARLIAMENTS IN CONFERENCE.

INITIAL DETAILS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Premier on the Duma.

EXTRAORDINARY LACK OF DIPLOMACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

Six hundred members of different Parliaments in Europe and America assembled to-day in the Golden Gallery of the House of Lords to discuss questions of peace and arbitration.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman opened the proceedings with an address.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in welcoming the Parliamentary Conference, expressed the King's and the Government's sympathies with its objects, and especially greeted the members of the Duma, exclaiming "la Duma est morte ; vive la Duma." Prolonged cheering followed this.

The Dumaists announced that they were returning to Russia immediately to join in the struggle.

"A COLOSSAL BLUNDER."

LONDON, JULY 24.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's reference to the Duma in his opening address to the Parliamentary Conference is the theme of general comment in the Conservative papers which denounce it as a colossal blunder.

The Liberal papers are enthusiastic in their laudation of the daring phrase "which will echo throughout the world."

LATER.

At the Inter-Parliamentary Conference the American Democratic candidate Mr. Bryan made a striking speech in support of a proposal recommending a resort to an International Commission of enquiry or mediation of friendly Powers in cases where National Honour is involved and consequently not submissable to arbitration at the Hague.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

GENERAL CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The English and European Press are unanimous in condemning the dissolution of the Duma as being ill-considered, unjustifiable, and ruinous.

The majority of the Dumaists have gone to Viborg, where they are discussing the Manifesto.

St. Petersburg is quiet. The police and troops are everywhere.

Several papers have been suppressed.

FALL IN RUSSIAN STOCKS.

The price of Russian stocks has fallen heavily.

THE DUMAISTS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Dumaists have issued a Manifesto from Viborg exhorting the people to refuse to pay taxes or perform military service.

JEWS APPREHENSIVE.

The Jews throughout Russia are apprehensive of further massacres.

The Cossacks have begun looting at Odessa and the Jews are famine stricken.

LATER.

Looting at Odessa ceased last midnight. The same streets were affected as in the massacre of 1905. The panic is indescribable.

The Governor-General Kaulbars told a trembling deputation of Jews that if a single Cossack was wounded Odessa would run knee-deep in blood.

LADY CURZON'S FUNERAL.

A Private Ceremony.

THE KING REPRESENTED AT WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Lady Curzon's funeral at Kedleston was quite private. Bishop Welldon officiated.

The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Dutchess of Connaught were represented at the Memorial Service at St. Margaret's.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Warning from Sir Edward Law.

Sir Edward Law, writing to the *Times*, urges the grave danger of any departure from the original arrangements connected with the Gold Standard and Reserve Fund.

PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Pan American Congress was opened at Rio Janeiro yesterday, all the South American States were represented except Venezuela.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The death is announced of the French surgeon Dr. Bronardel.

DEATH OF MR. MOUNG HLA OUNG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Moung Hla Oung, who had been ailing for sometime from diabetes.

ALLEGED MURDER AT CALCUTTA.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The Calcutta Police have failed in bringing to book the pupetrators of another murder. The two men, Golam Kadir and Shamsuddin, who were suspected of having murdered a comrade, and, having done so, left his body in a bag on a doorstep in Radha Bazaar, were acquitted yesterday by a unanimous verdict of the jury.

THE LATE MR. W. C. BONNERJEE.

The "Bengali" in Mourning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The "*Bengali*" appears this morning in full black borders in consequence of the death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, concerning whom sympathetic references were made yesterday at the High Court.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

ARMED POLICE CALLED OUT.

Goods Traffic Suspended.

SERIOUS RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The Railway strike continues, but there is every likelihood of a speedy settlement.

The strike has been a dual one, for not only the native station staff struck but signallers also.

The goods traffic has been entirely suspended and considerable difficulty is experienced in booking passengers even with be aid of the men whom the Railway Company called to their assistance.

The affairs are so critical on the line that police assistance has been requisitioned, with muskets and fixed bayonets, because between Howrah and Madhupur stone throwing has been resorted to.

So far nothing has happened beyond a driver being struck on the forehead with a stone ; but the greatest alarm prevails among the travelling public.

A rumour is abroad that there is a likelihood of the disaffected men wrecking trains and, in consequence, the strictest orders have been issued to the Government and Railway Police particularly to watch the lines when Mail Trains pass.

There has been a strong suspicion that the professional agitators are at the bottom of the railway strike, and weight is lent to this by the following statement in to-day's *Bengali* :—"We must tell Mr. Dring one thing, the longer the strike continues the larger will be the demands of, strikers ; and the while we have no desire to disparage the resources of the Company, we think that in the interest of the Company, as much as in the interest of the strikers, a settlement should be made on terms which would prove acceptable to the men."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 24.

A well-informed correspondent, writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in reference to the strike on the East Indian Railway and its possible extension, says that the alleged grievances are a cloak.

The true cause of the strike, he says, is a political agitation, having been fomented by the partizans of the Swadeshi Movement and "Bande Mataram." The correspondent adds that there is an undercurrent to the trouble that requires to be watched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 24.

The East Indian Railway strike has penetrated as far as Selimgarh, Oalpore, Shadra, and Saibabad.

These places are between Ghaziabad and Delhi, both of which are important centres. The strike is expected to affect Delhi and Ghaziabad by 6 o'clock this evening.

The mails are detained between Hathras and Khurja. Passenger trains are also detained, and the general running of the line is seriously disorganised.

The entire body of native employees have struck, the European and Eurasian staff being unaffected.

POLITICS IN KABUL.

Friendly Relationship.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

Reports from Kabul go to show that the best relations now obtain between the Amir and the members of his family.

The success gained by Sardar Nasrullah Khan in all the administrative work entrusted to him, especially when Habibullah had been absent on tour, is one of the most satisfactory features of the situation, and he commands the full confidence both of his brother and of the chief officials.

The Bibi Halimah and her young son, Umir Jan, are said to be no longer important factors in Afghan politics. They are well treated by the Amir and have assured their position as members of Royal Family. But there is no faction on their side, and no one is concerned to intrigue on their behalf, as once seemed likely to be the case.

In fact, Kabul affairs are running on singularly smooth lines just now ; and if the Amir makes up his mind to visit India in November, he can confidently be absent from Kabul for several months.

NOVEL SERMONS.

Congregation as Catechist.

QUERIES, AND REPLIES FROM THE PULPIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

The Chaplain of St. Philip's Church, the Reverend Courtenay, has introduced an interesting innovation. Instead of the evening sermon, he answers Bible questions from the pulpit to a large congregation. Last night one question asked was, "Who is the devil and who made him? Another was, "Who made evil ?" The speaker said that the devil was a being who was originally an angel in Heaven and that being rebellious, he was turned out and now he "roams up and down the world seeking whom he may devour," but he is not omnipresent. The latter question was easily disposd of with a little homily to the effect that the Creator was not to be blamed for creating evil any more than an inventor of chloroform was to be condemned because a stupid fellow poisoned himself with the anesthetic.

Mr. Courtenay gives his replies to the questions from the Bible itself, and quotes chapter and verse in support of each contention. The innovation is apparently popular and the Church was well filled, despite the rain. The replies of the speaker are convincing. Their effect is heightened by vivid sketches of character occassionally introduced. As an example, Mr. Courtenay alliteratively referred to the writer of one book of the Old Testament as a selfish, sensual sinner, who was always trying to get the best of things out of life in the wrong way.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Opening Contests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

The Madras Hockey Tournament commenced yesterday, when the Suffolks beat the Madras Volunteer Guards, who were, deprived of the services of their Captain at the last moment. After an exciting game the Suffolks won by two goals to one.

In the second game the Cheshires defeated the 40th Brigade, R. F. A., by three goals to nil after a one-sided game.

THE WAI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

Judgment has been delivered in the case against the Chauffeur Pears who was charged with driving recklessly and negligently on the Mahableshwar road on June 4th and causing the death of a child at Wai.

The accused was acquitted.

AN OPEN LETTER TO BANERJEE.

"Much Cry and Little Wool"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

The *Rangoon Times* to-night contains an open letter to Mr. Surendranath Banerjee occupying a page and a half. The writer deals strongly on the subject and states *inter alia* :—"You have recorded immortal achievements. They are to be read in innocent school children being flogged in the Police Court and then garlanded by heroic knights amidst weird eloquence and vulgar shouts. They are to be read in a big mob making a gallant Swadeshi stand in the streets but instantly vanishing into thin air at the sight of a policeman. They are to be read in the remarkable victory which the widest combination of bluff and boycott has won over the partition of Bengal. 'Much cry and little wool,' and above all they are to be read in that most ignominious of all national blunders, the notorious Sivajicult. There is a Soldier whose fame fills every part of the British world, who is admired wherever courage is appreciated, and who is day and night racking his brains how best to fortify our great country, how best to consolidate the power of Britain in India, how best to protect our families, our lives and our home against the insults of an invading foe, and your glorious contemporary the *Hindi Punch* did not think it mean to paint that Soldier as a half-clad immodest woman. Do you know the impression it would create in the minds of the illiterate ?

"A story is current in Madras, with reference to the great statue of the brave Munro placed in the city, that in his time he seized upon all rice depots and starved the people to death by selling rice in egg-shells at one shell for a rupee, and for his everlasting punishment the Government has erected the statue and put it on an open place that even the fowls of the air might insult him by polluting his face. The belief in this absurd story is so deep-rooted in the minds of the illiterate that not one of them, man or woman, would cross his statue without flinging a foul imprecation upon the immortal Englishman. This fact, insignificant as it is, shows how easily the masses can be reduced by interested wirepullers, how dangerous it is to experiment in unbridled liberal principles of the Government in power on a country like India, the most conservative on the face of the earth, and consequently how keen must the Government's watch be upon the crowd of agitators which swells day by day. You may be dabbling with your dummy politics without end, but I would thank your Congress to leave us with Anglo-Indian rulers. We trust them. We write those words in golden characters of eternal gratitude and, if needs be will write them with our heart's blood. You have no more to do with us, the people of India, than any being who may be living in any of the planets above. Just as we are emerging from the depths of misery to which your hearts consigned us for ages, you, sorrounded by brainless dupes, re-appear before us in an attractive guise. But we know you, and you may rely on my word you can never succeed in your desperate attempt to regain your lost position. In concluding my letter, I beg of you to do two things : first, in the interest of schoolboys, do not take the advantage of their inexperience of the world and initiate them into your pig-headed politics, and secondly, in the interest of our country do not hate Anglo-Indians. Do you hate them because you enjoy with no cost whatever the constitution of their country, the most glorious in the world which they had wrested from their despotic monarchs after shedding rivers of blood ? But you are too prejudiced to be better. I know that to the very end you will continue to be the self same chatterbox in the Congress, a Hercules in the Police Court, a Napoleon with school children."

EXTORTING CONFESSION FROM A SERVANT.

Accused's Appeal in the Chief Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 24.

A wealthy Sind merchant of Hyderabad (Sind) named Sahyram of the firm of Messrs. Pohumal and Brothers was convicted and sentenced in April last to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad under section 333 I. P. Code for having caused hurt, in order to extort a confession, to his servant named Chato, who is alleged to have died in consequence. The accused appealed against the conviction and sentence and pending the result of appeal the accused was released on bail.

Hearing of the appeal was fixed before Messrs. Lucas and Pratt, Judicial Commissioners, yesterday, when Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, who defended the accused in the Sessions Court also argued the appeal for more than four hours. The Public Prosecutor contended the conviction of the accused was proper, and he asked the Court to maintain the conviction. The Judges did not consider it necessary to hear Mr. Branson in reply. Judgment was reserved.

THE RAILWAY BOARD IN POONA.

Important Questions to be Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

The tour of the Railway Board comes to an end to-day when the members arrive by a special train from the Southern Mahratta Country.

As the contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the Government expire next year they will now be in a position to advise Government as to the future working. They will also, after the progress of the tour during which they have visited different provinces and various centres after having discussed pending cases with the various Agent, Managers and Consulting Engineers be able to advise Government on the administrative working of the several lines.

The Agent the General Traffic Manager, and the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, are now in Poona and meet the Board on arrival where the tour ends, and the views of the Bombay Government will be ascertained on the important question of new lines in the Western Presidency and other subjects of Railway Administration at the meeting to be held in Poona.

ANOTHER GANG OF DACOITS ON TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

A gang of ten dacoits are at present undergoing trial before Mr. Bolus, First Assistant Collector, on a charge of dacoity committed at Amboli, Khed taluka, Poona District. The accused are alleged to have on May 10th last proceeded to Amboli village and armed with dangerous weapons set upon a Marwari, named Heera Sadaji and five others of the same estate whom they attacked and removed property valued at Rs. 1,200. The arms found are one gun, a sword, and an old sabre. The accused were arrested in parts of the district by the Chief Constable on special duty at Karegaon.

Examination of twenty-six witnesses for the prosecution is proceeding.

THEFT OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

Appeal of the Accused

The appeal came up before the Sessions Judge Poona, to-day, of the Marwadi Motiram Natha who on 10th May last was convicted by the City Magistrate and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months more, with a Hindu Clerk Narayen Shredhar Belhe of the Subordinate Judge's Court, the first accused was charged with receiving stolen court documents and the second with stealing court documents from the District Court.

The arguments of counsel for the accused and the Government Prosecutor are being heard by the Sessions Judge.

TREASURIES IN MYSORE.

Defects in Working to be Remedied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

In the course of the report on the working of treasuries in Mysore State during the year 1904-05, the comptroller remarks that the generality of work turned out in the treasuries is still far below the normal standard and many circumstances seem to have combined to bring about this unsatisfactory result. The frequent changes of Officers presiding over the Treasury accounts for a great deal of the existing state of affairs, and when there has not been much change, want of knowledge in Treasury work on the part of presiding officers due to their lack of interest in it contributes a great deal. Inefficiency of the Treasury clerical staff also contributes not little to this state affairs.

The best means of rectifying the defects appear to consist in the following : (1) A rigid system of training to be undergone by officers before being placed in independent charge of treasuries ; (2) The furnishing of help in the discharge of their duties in the shape of Manuals etc.

A scheme of training of Treasury Officers and the Draft of the Taluka Treasury Manual are before Government awaiting sanction. This system, it may be stated, has been in force in British India where it has worked with beneficial results. In their Order the Government say that with stricter supervision on the part of Officers in charge and greater attention to the Code rules and distinctions received from the Comptroller, the irregularities brought to notice ought to cease.

Attention of Deputy Commissioners is drawn to the numerous defects disclosed in the report and they are requested to take the necessary steps to ensure the punctual submission, in complete form, of all accounts and their accompaniments. Orders will issue in due course regarding the training of Treasury Officers.

BLASTING OPERATIONS AT LONAULI.

Charge of Negligence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

One Raoji Name, in the service of the G.I.P. Railway, was charged by Inspector Pett under section 338 of causing injury by neglect. He was in charge of blasting operations which are being carried on at Lonauli station and during the progress of same had failed to take the necessary precaution when firing the blasting mine which resulted in a Railway Head Constable being badly injured on the face and fracturing his collar bone, who was picked up unconscious and removed to hospital. The Poona Police are making enquiries which resulted in the Muccadum being held responsible as chargeman. At the trial before Mr. Bolus, he was sentenced on 10th April to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed against this to the Sessions Judge who has confirmed the sentence dismissing the appeal.

GOVERNOR OF DAVAS MURDERED.

Philippine Native Chief's Fevenge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

Lieutenant Colton, Governor of Davas, in the Philippines, was murdered together with an American planter, who had accompanied him in a trip of inspection, by a heathen chieftain named Mangalayan who was holding office as Assistant Chief of his tribe under the pay of the Philippine Government.

Trouble arose through jealousy of the murderer over the appointment of another to the position above him instead of his promotion. It was considered by Government that he was not a suitable man for the more responsible position.

Both the Americans were killed by heavy knives while asleep and their bodies mutilated. The deed is believed not to have been done by the disappointed Chief alone, but he is said to have been assisted by the two brothers of the Chief who with a hundred followers then went on the war path. A body of Americans and native troops are in pursuit of the culprits.

R. A. STATION MESSES.

Central Control of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

From the 1st October, 1906, the various funds connected with the Royal Artillery Messes in India, hitherto administered by the Adjutant-General in India, will be amalgamated under the title of "The Royal Artillery Station Messes Fund" and administered by a Committee of Management, constituted as follows :—

President :—the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

Members :—The Colonel on the Staff of Royal Artillery Northern Command, the Mess Presidents at Ambala, Jutogh, Kirkee, Meerut and Roorkee.

Secretary :—The Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

The President will have power to appoint extra temporary members of the Committee as he thinks fit.

This Committee will have full power to make, amend, and administer rules for the management of the Fund, and will be responsible for the safe custody or investment of such money of the Fund as may, from time to time, be in their hands.

The accounts of the Fund will be audited yearly as soon after the 1st April as possible, and will be ready at all times for inspection, if called for by the Adjutant-General in India.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Expiration of the Term of Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

The secretary of State in Council gave notice last month, according to the terms of the agreement, of his intention to purchase the Southern Mahratta Railway and determine the contract on the 30th June, 1907.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE AT SINGAPORE.

New Act Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

Copies have been sent from Singapore to the authorities in India of an Act published by the Government of the Straits Settlements to prevent the landing of decrepit beggars in Singapore.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MADRAS.

Progress of the Water and Drainage Schemes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

The Government of Madras has generally approved the water supply scheme for Madras City, which is estimated to cost Rs. 22,50,000. Plans and estimates will be forwarded to the Public Works Department for professional scrutiny and sanction. Government will be prepared to place Mr. Newroji on special duty for three months for the purpose of preparing the scheme of improving and extending the distributary system and the Corporation is requested to expedite the report on the question of the provision of funds for the water-supply and drainage scheme.

DYSENTRY IN PRISONS.

Captain Forster on Special Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

Captain Forster, I. M. S., is to be placed on special duty under the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to conduct an investigation into the causation of prophylaxis and the treatment of dysentery in prisons.

Apart from the medical value of such an investigation, it may be expected to show results tending to a reduction in the mortality and considerable economy.

Captain A. M. Mackenzie, I. M. S., will act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, during Captain Forster's special duty.

FIRST MEETING OF THE ENTERIC COMMITTEE.

Lord Kitchener to Preside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

Lord Kitchener will preside and open the proceedings at the first meeting of the Enteric Committee to be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 31st of instant.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that an exhaustive work on Enteric in India, by Major Roberts, I.M.S., Secretary to the Director-General, is just being published.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH

Indian Satisfaction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

Mr. Morley's statement in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget has created general satisfaction throughout Southern India, and it is looked upon as a practical pronouncement of a most important character regarding Indian affairs.

The *Hindu*, in a leading article, observes :—Mr. Morley's remarks show he has obtained a fair grasp of the momentous problems with which he has to deal, and that his speech has been conceived in a dignified and statesmanlike temper, and although the reforms which he therein foreshadows fall much short of actual requirements, the public have reason to feel gratified with the manner in which he has placed his views of the situation before Parliament. The *Hindu* thinks that the proposed Committee to report upon the proposals for improvement with regard to Legislative Councils and the employment of competent Indians in the higher administrative posts will suffer from being entirely official and one-sided.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUDY 24.

The students of the Lahore Medical School who went on strike, having applied for readmission, have been permitted to rejoin. Re-admission has however, been refused to seventeen persons who were the ringleaders in the strike.

In order to enable the boys to make up the deficiency in the stipulated number of lectures, the school will not have the usual summer vacation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

An Undesirable Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce stating that complaints have been received by the Punjab Chamber of a charge levied by the Karachi Municipality on goods arriving in Karachi for shipment.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE AT NAGGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

Reports state that the earthquake of last Staturday morning was felt as far away as Le and Skardu.

The Simla seismograph showed tremors for no less than thirteen minutes, beginning at 1-59 a. m., and the shock could be felt in Simla for nearly a minute.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Brigade Staff.—Major C. O. O. Tanner, Brigade Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ahmednagar Brigade, *vice* Major G. R. M. Church, Royal Garrison Artillery, vacated on appointment as Staff-Captain, Intelligence Branch, Army Head-Quarters. Dated 16th April.

Major L. St. G. LeMarchant, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, East Lancshire Regiment, to be Brigade-Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, *vice* Major C. O. O. Tanner, appointed Deputy Assistant and Adjutant-General. Dated 9th July.

Major C. O. O. Tanner performed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Amednagar Brigade, in addition to his own as Brigade-Major, from 16th April to 8th July.

36th Jacob's Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant H. Allardice, the 101st Grenadiers, to be a Squadron Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Major A. P. A. Elphinstone, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain G. L. Carter, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenent-Colonel C. W. Jacob, or until further orders.

107th Pioneers.—Lieutenant J. V. M. Biscoe, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 8th July.

117th Mahrattas.—2nd-Lieutenant K. F. Woolhouse, East Lancashire Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 8th July.

121st Pioneers.—Lieutenant W. T. Finlayson, I. M. S., to the Officiating Medical Charge, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I. M. S., granted leave.

130th (Prince of Wales' Own) Baluchis.—Captain N. R. Anderson, to be *pro tem.* 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant ; Captain G. Newcome, to be *pro tem.* 3rd Double Company Commander ; Captain W. F. Adair, to be *pro tem.* 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded ; and Lieutenant E. C. Kensington, to be *pro tem.* 4th Double Company Commander, *vice* Captain R. H. Palin, seconded for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

114th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant J. O. Airy, Double Company Officer, to be Quartermaster. Dated 1st April.

Major H. C. Johnstone, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), on expiry of his tenure of appointment as Brigade-Major, Karachi Brigade, on 13th August, will join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, pending instructions from the War Office.

The next Class for the instruction of British Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men in Mounted Infantry duties will assemble at Poona on the 16th October. One section from each of the undermentioned units will be detailed to attend :—2nd Battalion, Royal Scots ; 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment ; 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment ; 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment ; 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers ; 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment ; 3rd Battalion, Connaught Rangers. Each Section will be composed of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 20 Privates.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Colonel F. S. Garratt, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Jhansi Brigade ; Lieutenant J. H. Bennett, 3rd Skinner's Horse ; Lieutenant E. Loriner, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) ; Captain W. W. Bickford, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

Lieutenant D. S. Graham, 128th Pioneers, has been granted permission to spend four weeks of his leave in India. He will sail on the 26th September.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave :—Lieutenant C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, for two months, on medical certificate ; Conductor F. E. Williams, Ordnance Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

Bielostok Massacre.

LONDON, JULY 7.—A report has been submitted to the Duma, describing the horrible massacres at Bielostok and accusing the Government of corrupting the army and transforming the soldiers into ferocious beasts. The debate on the adoption of the report was adjourned.

A DEPUTY ASSAULTED.

DUMA MEMBERS FURIOUS.

The members of the Duma are furious, because the police violently assaulted one of the Deputies in the streets, though he declared that he was a member of the Duma. The Socialists declare that if the incident is repeated, the Ministers will be prevented from speaking in the Duma.

A GRAND DUKE CENSURED.

The Czar has censured the Grand Duke Nicholas in connection with the insubordination on the part of the Probrajensky regiment.

IMPROVING RELATIONS.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S WARNING.

LONDON, JULY 7.—In reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons by Mr. Keir Hardie, Leader of the Independent Labour-section, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said that the intended visit of a British naval squadron to the Baltic Sea had no reference to Russia's internal affairs. Sir Edward Grey spoke hopefully of the prospect of increasing the good relations now beginning to exist between Great Britain and Russia, but insisted that there must be an avoidance of all comment on such affairs, while Russia remained in its present troubled condition.

COMMONS AND DUMA.

Nearly three hundred members of Parliament have signed a brief but cordial cablegram to the Duma, and despatched it to that body.

A STRIKE AT TIFLIS.

THE AUTHORITIES ALERT.

LONDON, JULY 7.—The action of the authorities in placing 27 soldiers of the Mingrelian Regiment upon their trial for having participated in some of the recent disturbances in that district has led to a general strike at Tiflis, in the Caucasus. The authorities have posted quickfirers and other guns in the chief thoroughfares of the city in readiness for any insurrectionary outbreak.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.

A NOVEL SYSTEM.

LONDON, JULY 7.—The Great Western Railway Company has successfully tested, on the Fairford (Gloucestershire) branch of its lines, an apparatus for giving audible instead of visible signals. The apparatus is fixed on the track and communicates with the engine by ringing a bell if the line is clear and by blowing a whistle if it is blocked.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

A SMART ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 7.—The Governor of Pushti Kuk, a Persian province a little north of the ancient Susa, has repulsed an assault made by 1,000 Turks, who were attempting to seize a point on the Persian frontier, with considerable loss.

AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

THE NEW CONTRACT SIGNED.

MELBOURNE, JULY 8.—After lengthy negotiations, the contract for the carriage of the Australian-English mails was signed yesterday morning. The Government will disclose no particulars until Tuesday, when the contract will be tabled in the House of Representatives. It has, however, been ascertained that the contract is with the Sunderland firm of Sir James Laing and Co., Ltd., for a service equal in speed to that of the P. & O. service, and that the route will be between Brindisi and Port Adelaide, with Fremantle as an enforced port of call. The subsidy is said to be about £110,000. Provision is made for greater speed for a proportionately increased subsidy, and this matter is to be decided forthwith. Mr. Croker, a well-known Melbourne solicitor, has acted throughout for the successful tenderers, and he signed the contract on their behalf. A number of Australian capitalists are interested in the contract, but their names may not be available at present. The Prime Minister holds a letter signed by Mr. Croker on behalf of his principals, and in this a guarantee is given to proceed to Melbourne and Sydney. It is also stated that the steamers will, in every probability, continue on to Brisbane, and that under certain conditions New Zealand may be included in the route.

None of the ships—it will require eight to perform the service—are to be less than 11,000 tons register, although this is not specified. It is understood that the fleet will consist of turbine steamers. All the most modern appliances for storing frozen cargo will be provided, while the accommodation for passengers will, it is said, be of the most up-to-date character. The speed will be the same as that of the present P. & O. service. At any time, however, the Commonwealth, by proportionately increasing the subsidy, which is in the neighbourhood of £120,000, may demand an increase, of speed to 612 horse-power or 84 hours under what has been the limit up to the present.

Arrangements will be made for carrying the mails overland from Naples by the quickest possible route.

Notice has been given to the Orient Shipping Company and other tenderers of the completion of the contract with Sir James Laing and Co.

The new service will begin in February, 1908.

ANTHRAX AMONG ELEPHANTS.

Over Two Hundred Die in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

From an outbreak of anthrax practically all the elephants in the Government *kheddahs* in the Katha district have been destroyed. Of the three hundred elephants at the *kheddahs*, most of them being highly trained animals, over two hundred and forty died within a few days of the outbreak of the disease, involving a loss of about eight lakhs of rupees. The remaining elephants have been dispersed throughout Katha. Last year many elephants perished from the same disease.

JUBBULPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, JULY 22.

The fulfilment of all prophecies must have a commencement, so the renowned Madras prophet, whose name I cannot recollect at this moment, may lay claim to having his foretelling powers realized, inasmuch as we have had more rain up to date from the commencement of the break of the monsoons than we have had for several years past. But when there is a break in the rains, the weather is stifling, and this being so at Jubbulpur, those of us who have experienced the Bombay and Calcutta humid heat, transport ourselves in imagination to one of those Presidency towns.

A Private, by name Davies, belonging to the 1st South Lancs. Regiment stationed here, while returning to Barracks the other night, fell into a blind well and was killed. I hear it was the fall into the well that killed him rather than the water in it that drowned him.

The District Judge, who is a Maratha Brahmin and who has had a long spell at this place, is to be replaced by a European.

I hear, there is to be a game of "general post" throughout the Central Provinces and Berars between this and November amongst the Judicial and Executive Branches of the Provincial Civil Servie.

The Municipal Committee now has a Maratha Secretary, a Parsee Engineer and a Goanese Health Officer. The Engineer seems to have taken the Municipal roads in hand with great vigour, even going so far as to pick up a whole length of road and lay it down with metal, regardless of the convenience of occupiers of bungalows and the general public, inasmuch as blockades are put up at either end of the road. Be this as it may, perhaps the temporary inconvenience may be overlooked in consideration of the comfort to be derived hereafter in the shape of a well-made road. Jubbulpur is fairly healthy for this time of the year.

DISASTER IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

PILOT SCHOONER FOUNDERS IN A HEAVY SEA.

MASTER, TWO PILOTS, AND TEN CREW DROWNED.

THE "QUEEN CHRISTINA" TO THE RESCUE.

CAPTAIN BREAKS'S NARRATIVE.

We regret to announce that a disaster to a pilot boat occurred in Bombay Harbour on Monday evening, the vessel foundering in a heavy sea and three Europeans and ten Lascars thereby losing their lives. At present details of the occurrence are meagre, and the cause of the disaster is a mere matter of conjecture, but an enquiry will be held in due course. Fortunately the earliest report that all hands had been lost proves untrue, one European and five lascars having been picked up by vessels or having floated ashore. No similar disaster has been recorded in Bombay harbour for years.

The scene of the occurrence was Sunk Rock, a spot between Kennery and Colaba and a short distance from the Lightship. The pilot had been anchored there, as is customary, in order to pilot incoming vessels into the Harbour. During the afternoon it was seen that rough weather was imminent, and just before four o'clock the Master decided to run into the Harbour for shelter. A strong wind was blowing, and while running into safe waters the vessel "pooped," shipping a sea which rose thirty feet, breaking right on to her deck, and down the vessel went. The pilot was swamped, and had not a moment to struggle against her fate, for the sea was tremendous, and the disaster shows plainly enough that the anticipations by the Master, of coming foul weather, were by no means groundless. Whether the Master would have been safer at anchor, or whether he did the best under the circumstances in attempting to reach the safe water is a matter about which even old salts will probably not easily agree. But the Master, Mr. Harvey, was a man of undoubted qualities as a pilot. He had been many years in the service of the Port Trust, and possessed the complete confidence of his employers. The pilot schooner, too, was sea worthy vessel being of modern construction and fitted with life-saving apparatus, and hence the disaster up to the present remains somewhat of a mystery. Whether the decks or hatches were open, allowing the vessel to fill, immediately the heavy sea fell upon her, cannot yet be definitely stated. If they were the mystery is easily cleared up.

Besides the Lascars on the pilot there were the Master, a mate and two men. Their names were, Mr. D. J. Harvey, Master ; Mr. C. T. Proctor 1st Grade Pilot ; Mr. H. H. Scallan 2nd Grade Pilot, and Mr. G. J. Chambers, assistant. It is believed the disaster happened about four o'clock on Monday afternoon.

It seems strange, considering the number of craft in the Harbour, that nothing was seen of the foundered vessel or of the crew struggling for their lives within a mile or so of the mainland. Hence, hours elasped before tidings of the disaster reached the Port Trust authorities. However, late the same night, the *Queen Christina*, Captain John Breaks from Calcutta with a general cargo approached the Harbour, on the look out for the Pilot. For some time she waited, but no pilot approached, and the Captain again put to sea, apparently fearing, and with reason, to enter the Harbour, in such dangerous weather, unconducted. The *Queen Christina* had not proceeded far before a part of the foundered schooner was observed with the assistant Chambers, and five men perched upon a skylight that protruded above the waves. Both Chambers and the Lascars were in a very exhausted state, and it was no easy matter to rescue them from their perilous position. However, willing hands were there, and though the six victims could scarcely speak, their delight at the sight of their rescuers, coming down the side of the *Queen Christina* to their aid, was great. One by one they were carried helpless and ill from the top of the skylight on which they were perched, soaked to the skin, and shivering with cold. They were soon placed in warm bunks, washed as tenderly as possible, and wrapped in warm blankets, and brandy administered ; Chambers, though terribly done up, was fortunately found to be uninjured. Meanwhile Captain Breaks promptly put into the Harbour and made for the Port Trust office, the rescued pilot Mr. Chambers being fortunately able to take the *Queen Christina* in charge and bring her safely into Port, where she was berthed. On arrival at about eleven o'clock the sad occurrence was duly reported, and the tug *Rose* under Mr. T. Southwell Piper and Mr. Dean and several men, at once proceeded to the spot in hope of being able to pick up the rest of the crew. Commander Black also went out in the *Siren* and Captain Wilson in the *

on the 20th of August, 1897. A married man whose wife resides in Bombay.

Mr. H. H. Scallon, 2nd Grade Pilot, was born on the 19th of December, 1876, and entered the service on the 19th of December, 1901. A married man with two children.

The survivor Mr. Chambers is a young man. He had only recently joined the service.

NATIVES SAVED.

Moosa Hoosein Serang, Shaik Hassan, Mahomedally, Shaik Mahomed, Shaik Ahmed, Shaik Adam, Shaik Hoosein, Amajee Mamajee.

NATIVES MISSING.

Shaik Dawood, Abdool Gadir, Mahomed Ismail, Moosa Ismail, Suleman Shaik Ismail Gadir, Abdool Gadir Shaik Alli, Alli Ismail, A. da Costa, M. X. Fernandes, one cook.

On being interrogated in reference to the disaster to the Pilot schooner, a well-known Bombay ship's master said : "Had this occurred two or three years ago probably not a life would have been lost. The Pilot foundered not far from the Lightship. The light is now worked automatically. I always considered this a rotten arrangement, and I think my opinion is now justified. To save a few pounds, the lives of poor Harvey and the others have been sacrificed. Until they put in this automatic light there were several men on the Lightship, and it is pretty certain that had they been there on Monday, somebody would have observed the occurrence, and possibly the plot's crew would all have been saved. As it is there isn't a soul on the Lightship, and the poor fellows had no alternative but to drown."

The Port Officer has issued the following notice :—Pilot Schooner lies sunk about N.-W. of Light half a mile distant. Mast visible at low water. Warn shipping.

CAPTAIN BREAKS'S STORY.

Captain John Breaks, whose pleasure it was to be able to rescue Mr. Chambers and the five kalasis, is a ruddy-cheeked mariner with a fund of reminiscences, an agreeable manner and an American accent. He says that he never arrived in Port through a wickeder sea than that in the vicinity of Bombay on Monday afternoon. He has seen heavier seas, of course, but none that he would call so wicked.

"I left Calcutta a fortnight ago to-a-day," said the Captain to a *Bombay Gazette* representative yesterday. "We had fine weather right through the Bay of Bengal. It tasted as far as Cape Comorin. Then in the north it got bad, with very heavy seas. I had a deep load of coal, and when we got into shallow water amidst the heavy rains it was terrible. Several times our tarpaulins were washed off the hatches, and seas broke right over the funnel. There were only seven fathoms, and we were drawing nearly twenty-five feet of water, so you can guess we had a rough time. When we got to Bombay we passed the light-house, and stood up for the Lightship, but, we didn't sight the Lightship until we were only three miles away, so thick was the weather. Squalls were coming all the time and after making the lighthouse I thought she was rather close in, so I hauled to the westward about a point. As soon as we entered on this course we hear shouts. After sighting one or two men in the water we brought the ship right up to them and quickly got out the life-boat. My Chief Officer, the third officer and three other men got into the boat, and went in search. It was a dangerous job, for one of the tackles got jammed in lowering the life-boat and broke and the boat nearly capsized. For nearly two hours my Chief Officer and his men were moving around on the look out for struggling men. The men we picked up were scattered about in the sea, one on a spar, another on a hen coop, and so forth, and we were afraid to leave the spot lest some other poor fellow might be in want of assistance. We could not tell, for it was pitch dark, and very squally. But we got the ship so close to one man that we hauled him up with a rope. Of the men we picked up, Chambers was least injured. But he had been two hours in the sea, and had had an awful time of it, but a little brandy gave him spirit, and when I was telling my Chief Officer I intended to run into harbour at all risks, I saw a head poked out of a door and a voice said "I am prepared to take your ship into Port, Captain." It was Chambers. I was surprised at his spirit, considering the buffeting he had had.

Whilst we were running in, my men made a great fuss of the survivors from the founderd pilot, and though the kalasis wouldn't have any brandy, they had lots of tea and coffee and rice and things. But the weather all the time was so bad that we couldn't hoist the lifeboat and so we towed it behind us. We anchored about 10 o'clock, and for an hour or two we had had blue fires and distress rockets going. But so far as we could see we passed no other bodies. The rockets, I may mention, make a tremendous report. They go up two hundred feet and can be heard in decent weather for thirty miles. When we anchored the *Leader* came alongside and Mr. Chambers reported the occurrence, and was then landed in a small boat.

APPALLING SUDDENNESS OF THE OCCURREENCE.

The enquiry into the cause of the disaster to the Pilot Schooner No. 1 will be held to-day. Happily no similar occurrence has happened in Bombay waters within living memory. The last accident attended with fatal results was when the Yacht *Sea Queen* capsized off the Middle Ground Shoal in April 1904, when two, out of a party of seven ladies and gentlemen, were drowned. Up till a late hour last night none of the bodies of the missing members of the crew had been discovered ; though the efforts of the Port Trust authorities were continued throughout the day.

What has appalled most of the shipping authorities in the Harbour is the startling rapidity of the Pilot's foundering. The only European survivor, Chambers, remarked to the Captain of the *Queen Christina* that the crew saw the approach of a heavy sea. It rose above them descended, and immediately the vessel was sucked under, and every man was battling for his life in the trough of the sea. No disaterr has occurred with such overwhelming suddenness anywhere since the *Hilda* went down in a snowstorm off St. Malo last November, when 120 passengers and crew were lost, amongst them the sister-in-law of the Earl of Lanesborough. The good ship had battled for hours in an awful gale, and when the friends of the passengers were waiting the arrival of the boat at St. Malo the *Hilda* was still being tossed about in the neighbourhood of the Needles. The *Hilda* eventually so far weathered the gale as to reach St. Malo, and then went down in a moment, right in front of the houses of some of the passengers.

STORM IN KASHMIR.

A Kashmir correspondent sends the following details of the storm of quite unusual violence which burst over the Sind Valley on the night of the 15th instant. At about 10-30 p. m. a terrific gust of wind suddenly blew down the valley causing the house boats which line the Sind river to list, and strain at their moorings in the most dangerous manner, so much so that almost all the occupants, fearing that their frail and top heavy craft might either capsize or break loose, rushed on shore from their boats and took whatever shelter was available on the bank until the storm had somewhat abated. It was a very exciting and uncomfortable experience for many of the visitors, for with the sudden rush of the wind all the lamps went out, so that they had to grope in utter darkness for such garments as they could lay hold of. There was very little comfort to be got outside. The rain was coming down in sheets, and sitting under the trees was very dangereus, for in many instances huge branches came down with a crash. One or two boats actually parted company with their moornings and disappeared down stream in the impenetratable blackness of the night, unmanageable, and with the manjees in a state of collapse from terror. The Kashmeri boatman is a fair weather sailor and in circumstances requiring that he should pull himself together he promptly looses his head and trusts to wailing prayers to Allah for safety. Almost by a miracle no boats capsized ; had they done so, there must have been some very horrible catastrophies. For those under canvas on the banks of the river matters were scarcely any better. No tents could stand such awful treatment and the loss in camp equipment has been very great and furniture was in many instances blown right into the river and lost, and when morning broke many boats at Gundarbal were found to have sustained serious injury. Sudden and violent gales are not uncommon in Kashmir, but this one is, according to the testimony of the manjees, the worst that has been experienced for many years, and there was nothing to portend its coming, the weather having been previously quite serene.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd June, amounted to Rs. 5,588, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 596. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June were Rs. 1,08,798, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 14,771.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION.

Alleged Malicious Allegations.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by William G. Whyte against F. H. de Britto, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the injury suffered by him for alleged false and malicious allegations made by him against the plaintiff, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhimjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff said he is employed in the office of Messrs. Glade and Co., agents in Bombay of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany in the insurance department. The defendant was a subject of the Company. On the 27th February, 1905, the plaintiff borrowed from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000 and passed to him a receipt for Rs. 2,050. The monies were paid to plaintiff by a cheque which was cashed by him, and was borrowed by him not for his own purpose, but for the use of his father-in-law, Mr. G. G. Craig. Shortly after the loan, plaintiff paid to defendant two sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 550, leaving a balance due of Rs. 1,000, which latter was paid to him on the 19th August, 1905. Prior to the last payment, defendant had pressed the plaintiff for payment, and the latter's father-in-law had offered to deposit some jewellery as security, which the defendant did not accept. With a view to frighten the plaintiff into payment, defendant held out some vague threats that the transaction was one with the Company and not with the plaintiff personally. On the 19th February, 1906, the defendant's sub-agency for the Company was cancelled. There had been some friction between the plaintiff and defendant with reference to the business of the Company, and on the 23rd February, 1906, the plaintiff declined to issue a cover note in respect of an insurance proposed by the defendant unless defendant first sent a cheque. The defendant then wrote to plaintiff a letter as follows :—" Dear Mr. W. G. Whyte,—I have been ill and therefore unable to attend to my work properly. I have come to know your dirty tricks, the last of which was done with Mr. Modi ; but I am not in the habit of stabbing any one in the dark, and call a spade a spade. I now write and tell you that by next week. I shall have ready my letter for home office, and a copy for Glade and Co., showing your fraud throughout with them. I am collecting documentary proofs for the same ; and if they promote you, increase you, or dismiss you, it is a matter not of my concern. But I am bounded (sic.) duty to inform the office of your fraud with the Company." Defendant had previously made use of vague threats against the plaintiff to the effect that the personal transaction of the plaintiff with the defendant was a transaction with the said Insurance Company. Plaintiff said such allegations were entirely false. On the 27th of February, 1906, the defendant sent to Messrs. Glade and Co., a letter in which was enclosed a press copy of another letter which the defendant alleged he had posted to the home office of the Insurance Company. Plaintiff said the letter to Messrs. Glade and Co., and the enclosure were the publication by the defendant of a gross and malicious libel against the plaintiff for the purpose of injuring his reputation and causing his dismissal from his employment. Defendant had falsely and maliciously charged plaintiff with practising a fraud on the Insurance Company in that plaintiff got Rs. 2,000 from defendant for the Company and had appropriated the same to his own use. Plaintiff also said the defendant altered the cheque for Rs. 2,000 which he had given the plaintiff, by inserting therein the words "Manager of Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company" after the plaintiff's name, which words were not on the cheque when the plaintiff cashed the same. Plaintiff had been exonerated by Messrs. Glade and Co., from the charges made against him and still retained his employment. He had suffered pain of mind, and his reputation suffered by such charges being made.

In his defence, defendant said he was not acquainted with the exact position of the plaintiff in Messrs. Glade and Co., but in all his dealings and transaction with the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany up to the 1st March 1905, he had to do only with the plaintiff. Defendant denied that he was a sub-agent of the company as alleged in the plaint. He was agent of the company and received commission up to 35 per cent. The promissory note for Rs. 2,050 was not passed on the 27th February, 1905, but during the first week in March, when in the course of an interview with the plaintiff, he came to know that the loan was received, not on behalf of the Company, but in order to afford assistance to plaintiff's father-in-law. Defendant denied that he ever made vague threats with the object of frightening plaintiff into payment. On the contrary, he did his best to save him in consequence of an interview with Mr. Glade, who represented that a contrary course would create an unpleasant situation between Messrs. Glade and Co., and the Insurance Company. Defendant said that what he did was *bona fide* and without malice.

The details of the case were gone into during the day.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARAB PEARL MERCHANTS.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar was engaged in hearing a suit filed by Sheikh Isa Khalifa, an Arab pearl merchant, against Abdul Haziz Musari, another Arab pearl merchant, claiming Rs. 55,789, with interest, and praying for accunts. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff said that he was a landed proprietor, and occasionally dealt in pearls. Between 21st December, 1900 and 23rd July, 1901, he entrusted to the defendant fifteen parcels of pearls for sale on commission. Seven parcels were sold, and defendant had paid-in to plaintiff monies from time to time. Defendant now claimed partnership relating to certain pearl transactions in Europe ; this the plaintiff repudiated. Defendant claimed to retain the balance due by him, as security against possible loss, in those transactions.

Defendant said he was a merchant and dealer in pearls. Only thirteen parcels of pearls were given to him ; out of these two were taken back by the plaintiff. It was agreed that defendant was to sell the pearls at the highest possible price obtainable, which the defendant did, and kept the plaintiff informed from time to time. In the plaintiff's accounts, higher selling rates were put ; credit of payments omitted ; and commission on sales awarded at only 1¼ per cent., instead of the usual 2½ per cent. De endant did not owe him Rs, 55,789. He was ready to come to an account with the plaintiff ; but the latter purposely avoided doing so. In February, 1902, pearls valued at Rs. 3,68,179 were purchased by the parties in partnership. Against this, defendant placed Rs. 1,75,028, for monies he had realised by sale of the parcels. On the European transactions, there was already a loss of Rs. 37,854 ; a further loss of Rs. 36,000 was anticipated. Defendant asked that accounts be taken ; the partnership dissolved ; and plaintiff ordered to pay-up moneys due.

The details of the case were heard during the day.

A POLICE OFFICER'S LARGE ESTATE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott has passed a consent decree in the suit of Mir Akbarali, son of the late Sirdar Meer Abdulali, late Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, of the Bombay Police, filed against the Sirdar's sons, Meer Amually, and Meer Hasanali ; Banu Begum, his widow ; Atzul Nissa, his daughter ; and Mariambai, another widow of the Sirdar, and mother of the plaintiff. It was stated that the Sirdar died worth about thirty lakhs of rupees. This allegation, made by the plaintiff, was denied by the first, second, and fourth defendants, who, moreover, refused to recognise the plaintiff as the Sirdar's son, and the fifth defendant as the Sirdar's widow. The consent-decree was to the following effect : Defendant No. 5, Mariambai, should give up documents relating to the Sirdar's estates. Defendants 1 to 4, as heirs of the Sirdar, to pay Rs. 2,300 for the purchase of immovable property for the plaintiff, in full discharge of his claim. They should also pay Rs. 700, to No. 5, in full discharge of her claim ; also Rs. 300, for her attorney's expenses. They should also pay to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah & Co., solicitors of the plaintiff, costs of this suit. This decree should operate as a full release by the plaintiff and the fifth defendant. The decree was signed by Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mirza & Mirza, for defendants 1 to 4 ; by Mr. D. M. Colah, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah & Co., for the plaintiff ; and by Mr. M. K. Lafkaca, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah & Co., for the fifth defendant.

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THE WORLD OF ART.

The New English Art Club.

THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE New English Art Club, whose temporary quarters have again been shifted from the Alpine Club to Dering-yard, New Bond-street, remains the home of one of the most interesting groups of artists that we possess in England to-day. Yet—the club is not quite so new as it might be, as it ought to be, and there are unmistakable signs of stagnation even amongst those whom we have become accustomed to regard as the most modern and the most advanced. The "newest" member is one of the oldest members ; indeed, Mr. J. S. Sargent seems to increase in freshness of vision, in vitality, in strength every year, yet still more in the gaiety and splendid daring of youth. But there are creeping into the club slowly, surely, men who lack force, painters who base their style, not on the direct observation of nature, but on the imitation of the older members of the club, who bear the relation to Mr. Steer, Mr. Rothenstein, Mr. Orpen, and the other leaders of the group that Mrs. Evelyn de Morgan, who now fills the Bruton Galleries with her "Anglo-Florentine" pictures, bears to Sir Edward Burne-Jones. In the hands of these Epigones the freshness of style of those on whom they base their art is apt to become as monotonous as any old-fashioned convention. The committee must have a care ; they must beat up recruits, for, in spite of a delightful exhibition, we begin to question their title "New." Whilst they only had the Royal Academy against which to pit their strength, their victory was annual and assured ; but the International makes increase of strength necessary to their very existence. And the decay of this club would be a serious loss to art.

However, it is a pleasure to enter the gallery in Dering-yard, where the New Englishmen hold decorative carnival ; here are some men, at any rate, trying to see nature and life freshly. Mr. J. S. Sargent dominates the room. His memorable portrait group of the four professors and his masterly little landscape are the supreme achievements at the Royal Academy this year ; his landscape "Wady-el-Nar," and his "In Switzerland" take the same position at the New English Art Club. The "Wady-el-Nar" is painted with a power that brings into our experience the sun-flooded barren land of the East and makes it to hiss with heat, and glitter and gleam, so that the canvas seems to give out light. Here we have an emotional statement of nature that defies rivalry. The very elements are in it. It is an astounding achievement. Near it hangs the sketch of some well-dressed people, resting on a sunlit slope in Switzerland. The heat of the day is expressed in the very shadows, and the attitude of sleep so speaks of the sensuous enjoyment of complete rest in the open air. Here again we are confronted by complete mastery. Whatsoever may be done to-day in painting, however much we may prefer, each according to our own individual taste, the work of other men, Mr. Sargent stands out as the master painter of our age. He simply seizes the bays by sheer force. There are two water-colours by him, studies of Bedouins at their tents, which in any other gallery would hold our attention ; but these, and the oil-painting "Behind the Curtain," fine as they are, pale before his own achievement in the other part of the room.

Mr. Walter Sickert's "Noctes Ambrosianæ" is a convincing and remarkable treatment of the "boys" in the gallery of a music-hall, and shows this artist at the full pitch of his strength, both as a colourist and as an artistic interpreter of the thing seen, even though the faces of the audience lack the passionate rapt attention of the gallery crowd in that famous canvas of Eugene Carriere's that deals with a similar theme. It is just the difference between the effect of the light music-hall entertainment and the thrilling melodrama of crime, enacted on the invisible stage. Mr. Wilson Steer allows us to see his own portrait for the Uffizi Gallery ; the head is painted with a skill that is unfortunately not to be seen in the somewhat common and inelegant treatment of the rest of the design, particularly the hands and coat. His "Chepstow Castle" contains some charming passages ; his "Music Room" is weak, woolly, commonplace. His work has this year lost much of that distinction and beauty of style which he makes us expect of him, and the absence of which causes resentment in us, for which he is himself chiefly responsible. One of the most exquisite things in the room, and likely to be passed by owing to its tender and subtle scheme of colour, is a woodland landscape by Mr. David Muirhead, entitled "Noon" ; the greens are very beautiful, there is a sweetness and charm exhaled by the thing which is of the very fragrance of the woods ; and it is painted with a force combined with restraint and selection which places it in the front of this artist's ever increasing accomplishment.

The colour scheme is joyous and rollicking, of right values—the objects are not sufficiently enveloped in their full amount of atmosphere. Everything jumps forward too close to the eye. Still, a joyous scheme of colour, whatever its faults. That however, is a fine saying that guides the evidence of men in giving witness before conscience and their God : "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Before so majestic a concept how like the tin-whistle's excruciating music is the accomplishment of Walter Sickert ! "The beautiful is already complete—hewn in the marbles of the Parthenon, and broidered, with the birds, upon the fan of Hokusai—at the foot of Fusiyama"! Mr. Rothenstein's "Jews Mourning in the Synagogue" is interesting, though it lacks fire. Mr. Blanche's sketch of Mr. Thomas Hardy misses the strength of the man, though in some ways a good likeness ; his portrait of a lady has far finer passages. Mr. Conder, with his fan design, gives us a pleasant reminder that his hands are not idle. Mr. Muirhead Bone's work is always marked with a sense of distinction and a largeness of vision, and his "Hyde Park Corner" is no exception to the rule. Mr. James sends two-freely-handled, richly-coloured flower pieces, and Mr. D. S. MacColl has deftly stated "The Port, Honfleur." The six landscape impressions by the Misses Brabazon accentuate the heavy loss sustained by the Society in his death.

The London Symphony Orchestra is quite indefatigable in its determination to carry through, at all costs, the ambitious aims which they set out for themselves when they first became a coherent musical body. They now announce the fact that they will begin a third series of ten Symphony Concerts, for all of which Richter has been engaged to conduct. This series will begin on November 5 of the present year, and will finish on Lady Day (March 25) of next year. Here, indeed, one sees the proper sort of enterprise which has been the motto of these players ever since they joined together in work. They certainly do not allow the grass to grow under their feet, but with every possible quickness and enthusiasm they do their best to provide for the public those orchestral concerts without which, as things go at the present day, London would seem to be asleep, so far as music is concerned. The Elkin Singing-Scholarship, very generously founded by Messrs. Elkin and Co. in order that one year's tuition, free of all charge, may be given to a male and a female voice, will be judged on September 26 and 27, and, as in former years, at the Bechstein Hall. As the public may know, the successful candidates will study under Mr. Charles Phillips. In reference to this well-known artist, it may be recorded that his pupils will give their annual concert at the Bechstein Hall on Monday ; the programme will include the first act of "Hansel und Gretel," and the scholarship holders of last year, Miss Olive Kershaw and Mr. Lister Harrison, will be heard on this occasion, which will doubtless prove interesting.

It is only too rarely in London that we hear Mr. Joseph Hollman, who is about to give a concert here. Mr. Hollman's 'cello playing is so well-known and so widely appreciated that doubtless he will draw a large audience. But there will be another reason also for the popularity of his concert. This will be the only occasion during the present season upon which Saint-Saens will visit this country, purposing, as he does, to take part in Mr Hollman's concert. Saint-Saens will be present partly for the reason that he desires to hear the first performance of his new 'cello concerto, which he expressly composed for Mr. Hollman. The visits of Saint-Saens to this country are few and far between ; but they are always welcome, inasmuch as Englishmen have always recognised the delicacy of his charming talent and his singularly beautiful pianoforte playing ; his conception of the playing of the pianoforte is by no means that of the robustious modern young man ; but it evoked the applause of a Berlioz and of his contemporaries—and that should be enough.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CITY AND ITS IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The *Parsi* thus refers to the crippled state of the City Improvement Trust Funds:—Matters in connection with the Bombay City Improvement Trust have lately reached something like a crisis. When the Trust was created by the Government of Lord Sandhurst, nearly eight years ago, the prospect of financial support extended to it by the Government was so alluring that no one then thought that it would be landed in financial difficulties of the nature which it now finds itself in. Although no cash payment was made by the Government to the Trust to enable it to carry out its work, Government property worth about a crore of rupees was given over to the Trust on conditions which thought to be most favourable to it at the time ; but successive Governments have since then observed these conditions in such a way as to leave the Trust, at last, the owner of only forty-one lakhs worth of property which would bring in but a profit of fourteen lakhs. Even this profit is not assured, for it is reported that there is every chance of its being reduced to the insignificant sum of nine lakhs. That this is certainly not a good prospect for the Trust is as plain as daylight. In these circumstances the recent representations of the Trustees endorsed by a Committee of the Corporation are worth the serious consideration of the Government, who alone are to be blamed for bringing the Trust to its present condition.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

Says the *Jam-e-Jamshed* :—The letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government anent the defective Water Supply of the city should bring the matter to a head. The Chamber's communication, though short and moderate in tone, is sound in substance, and gives adequate expression to the views of the Bombay public, especially the business community of the city. The Chamber has pointed out what a great menace an inadequate water supply means to a city like Bombay, and very properly complete success in solving the question of providing the remedy to experts competent to advise on the subject, it points out that the duplication of the Tansa main seems to be the most feasible plan, and that, as it is likely to cost more than half a crore of rupees, the Government should come forward to put such facilities in the way of the Corporation as they could to raise the necessary funds. It remains to be seen what the Government think of it, and how they treat this representation. To us it seems that if there is no other way out of the difficulty, the duplication of the Tansa main may be resolved upon, and Bombay would be wise in not grudging the cost. But, then, are so many as Rupees sixty lakhs really necessary ? Government might have an enquiry made into the matter, with the co-operation of the Corporation, and what too in a way as would not only satisfy themselves and the Corporation but the public as well.

THE AMIR OF KABUL IN FAVOUR OF EDUCATION.

The *Akhbar-e-Sandagar* writes :—The Time-spirit has commenced working even in Afghanistan, and outer barbarians are being stirred up by it. The Amir Habibulla Khan has proclaimed in open Durbar his overwhelming faith in the value of education, and while deploring the ill condition of a school started by him in Kabul, has administered to his courtiers and officials a sharp warning and remonstrance for their neglect of education. He did not mince his words in his desire to arouse them from their supineness, and his simple and direct language will be effective as a home-thrust. He clearly told them that he would recognize henceforth only the aristocracy of intellect. No man shall have place or power, simply because he is the son of his father. The peasant's son, if he is clever, shall have consideration and precedence before the noble's son, if he is without the saving grace of education. If the courtiers and officials of the Amir will, after this noble harangue, persist in revelling in their illiteracy, it shall be at their peril ! The sentiments of the Amir express an abiding conviction, and not a mere passing mood. The thoughts he has expressed in his own crude and simple way are rich and elevating.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE !

There are two rumours, says the *Indu Prakash*, that have come to us this week, which seem to be too good to be true, but which, if they prove to be true, will certainly mark a dawn of great promise in the dark firmament of the Indian politics of the day. The first rumour we refer to is that a native gentleman is to be appointed a Nember of the India Council, and that the choice will most likely fall upon Mr. Romesh Chundar Dutt, Sirkar-bahadur, and Mr. Sinha, for what it is worth, the rumour that a native gentleman is to be appointed to the Executive Council of the Government of India, and that later on, a similar step of advance will be taken in regard to the Provincial Executive Councils. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's name is freely mentioned in this connection. There are various reasons to treat these rumours as something more than drawing room gossip or bazar gup. When Mr. Gokhale last returned from his work in the Legislative Council at Calcutta, on his way to England, he was in evident jubilation and a cheerful optimistic mood over certain assurances he had received at Calcutta, the details of which he, of course, could not give to the public.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The same paper remarks :—Quite of a different nature but perhaps likely to yield immediately a far richer harvest of practical good would be the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to succeed Lord Kitchener, which is said has been almost as good as settled. No appointment could be more popular either with the army or with the general public, and of none could one prophesy complete success with greater confidence. The noble Duke combines in a happy harmony a truly royal heart with high capacity and knowledge as soldier and general. No one could be more appreciative of and more courteous to the Native soldier. No one could be better expected to check the fatal policy of neglecting the martial races of Southern and Central India and the suicidal mania for recruiting our army more and more with the transfrontier tribes, so fanatic and prone to run amok as they are. Nor could the dream of having an Indian Sandhurst, for training scions of Indian martial families of status as higher officers for our army stand better chances of realization than under the Duke of Connaught's Commandership-in-chief-ship, with a Liberal Ministry at the helm of British affairs.

HARDSHIPS OF TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* observes:—The Bombay Tramway authorites are, day by day, pressed on all hands to see more closely into the comforts and the convenience of the travelling public than they have been hitherto doing; and, if there are female passengers who have been clamouring for better regard for their requirements, there are also many among the harder sex who cannot feel to be sufficiently well served as it is, and ask for better accommodation. The Tramway Company are evidently not in a position to do much that way, till they have converted the present system; but, as we pointed out, the other day, there is no knowing when the electric traction would come, ushering in the era of faster service and larger cars, which mean better accommodation and less waiting at the junctions. To ask the public however to wait till that blessed time, means making a pretty larger order than they could consent to accept; and from the trend of public feeling, so unmistakably expressed day after day, it is becoming increasingly manifest that something will have to be done by the Company in this direction, pending the advent of the electric cars, to meet the public demand; and, as is the matter of the demands of the female passengers, we do feel that if the Tramway management set to doing what they could for the public in right earnest, they should not after all fall too short of public expectations.

FLOODS OF TALK WITHOUT ACTION.

The *Indian People* remarks :—A wave of enthusiasm, quite unprecedented in its volume and intensity, has swept over the land and we have no doubt it will leave its effects behind. But when this much has been said we are afraid all that is in favour of Bengal in this connection has been said. If you ask, what tangible results this movement in Bengal has produced, the answer, we are sorry to own, will be far from satisfactory. Outside Bengal in some places this new spirit has been instrumental in getting large companies floated and big mills opened, but in Bengal itself, our friends have betrayed a lamentable lack either of the power of organisation or of sufficient strength of character to be able to translate their professions into action. The lessons of political economy are writ so large that even one who runs may read them. All our talk of Swadeshism is bound to prove futile if we are not prepared to bring capital and labour together in order to meet the demand which this new spirit has so suddenly created amongst us. The zeal and patriotism of the man-in-the-street is bund to vanish into thin air, if he finds foreign goods cheaper and better than country made goods. He will purchase those goods which are the cheapest and the best for the price he is ready to pay. What have our countrymen in Bengal done to meet this demand ? Echo answers, what ?...Talk at a certain stage of national development is very useful and can not be dispensed with. But when talk leads to no action, it becomes despicable.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

"ALL-SAVING COMMON-SENSE."

Common-sense is decidedly supersceding the red-tapeism formerly proverbial in French education matters. The long vacation of schools and colleges up till the present time lasting throughout August and September is this year to bring and end a fortnight earlier. The arrangement has been made on account of the great heats of July, which, especially in Paris and other towns, greatly interfere with the comfort of both masters and pupils. The change will be much appreciated by home-returning English tourists crossing France towards the end of September. To travel during la rentree des classes means the seeing extra special after special despatched to Paris before you can procure a seat, to be packed with other in a compartment closely as herrings in a barrel, and to wait perhaps two hours on reaching the gar de Lyon before obtaining your luggage and a cab.

THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Hagron, the new French Commander-in-Chief, is a soldier of the intellectual type. He was first of his year at Saint Cyr in 1862, and first of his year at the Staff College a few years later. He got his captaincy only a few weeks before the outbreak of the war with Germany, in which, attached to the staff of General Lefebvre of the Army of the Rhine, he fough at Froeschwiller and Sedan, whence he was carried captive into Germany, and confined first at Bonn and then at Munster. Immediately after his release he was sent to Algeria to help in the suppression of the Kabylian rebellion ; and he has, in more recent years, commanded a brigade at Constantine, a division at Belfort, and an army corps at Chalons-sur-Marne.

RECORD RAINFALLS.

It is not often that one rainstorm deluges the London district with nearly three inches of rain, as was the case with the eight-hour downfall recently ; but Mr. Symonds's instruments in Camden-square have easily beaten that record by measuring on June 23, 1878, 3¼in. in an hour and a half. Other parts of England, however, have at times done big things in this direction. Scarborough, perhaps, holding pride of place with something over 9¼in.—at this figure the gauge broke down—on August 5, 1857. Eight inches fell on November 12, 1897, at Seathwaite, Cumberland, but here the average annual rainfall exceds that for London (24¼in.) nearly six times ; while the wettest spot in England is barely a mile away, at Stye Head, where 175in. is the yearly average.

A THACKERAY CLUB.

Mr. Lewis Melville put forward in the June number of the *Book Monthly* a suggestion that a Thackeray Club should be started, and Sir Theodore Martin and others in the July number give their opinions on the proposal. Sir Theodore Martin says : "I have no doubt many will favour the idea, and, not only so, but make such a club a very pleasant resort. The years are long gone for me to be a member, but there was a time when it would have been a delight to me to mingle with other admirers of a man who was for many years my most valued friend." Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who also knew Thackeray, though cordially sympathetic with the feeling that prompted the proposal, does not think it would have pleased the author of "Vanity Fair."

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY AND MR. LANG.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, who was to have been Thackeray's guest at dinner on the very day he died, regards the suggestion as admirable, and adds : "One cannot help feeling sure that such a club would be a tribute which Thackeray would himself regard as a most touching and appropriate homage to his name. I sincerely hope that the proposal may be carried into effect as quickly as possible, and I offer my heartfelt wishes for the success of the Titmarsh Club." Mr. Andrew Lang's contribution to the discussion is in these terms : "No doubt, if more dinner clubs are wanted, a Titmarsh club would be desirable."

BIG GAME IN AFRICA.

The indiscriminate slaughter of big and rare game in South and Central Africa has been on the increase for some years past. A praiseworthy effort is now being made by the Natal Legislature to stop this, so far as the Garden Colony and her Province of Zululand are concerned. A Bill has been introduced this Session into the Natal Parliament absolutely forbidding the destruction, even under special permit from the Governor, of the elephant, white rhinoceros, eland bow, roan antelope, buffalo, or koodoo cow. Anyone who wishes to obtain a permit to shoot hippopotamus, black rhinoceros, buffalo, koodoo, or eland bulls must pay sums varying from £15 to £30 for this privilege. Natives, however, are accorded special privileges under this Bill.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The new Canadian railway is described in the current *Scribner's* as a "seedling." It will take the traveller through the historic land of Evangeline, by the old French capital Quebec, through the Northern forest, made famous by the author of "Hiawatha," along the banks of mighty rivers, into "God's Country." Winnipeg will be the great halfway house—the real gateway to the granary of the British Empire. Beyond Edmonton come Athabasca and the Peace River. The Rocky Mountains drop as they run north, and finally pinch out in the Canadian North-West. The Grand Trunk Pacific will reach the Pacific Coast over a pass that will scarcely exceed 2,500ft.

SHORTENING THE ROUTE.

The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama is 11,250 miles via the Suez Canal, a little longer via New York and San Francisco, but a thousand miles shorter by the Grand Trunk Pacific. This new line will be 500 miles—a full day's sail—shorter than the shortest route now open between the above-named cities. "The Grand Trunk Pacific will," in the words of the writer from whom we quote, "thread every Canadian province, string them like a strand of beads, bind together the long semi-circle of the Commonwealth, and strengthen the chain that holds the scattered colonies of the British Empire."

CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN MOTORS.

A pleasant sight was witnessed in Manchester recently. Between three and four hundred crippled children of Manchester and Salford were gathered in Albert-square. Each face was glad, for the many people who own motor-cars had brought eighty-four of these vehicles to take the children for a ride into the country. It was gracious thought which prompted this action. This is the second "motor run for crippled children" in that city. The trip was organised by the Crippled Children's Aid Society. This society has about 800 cripples under its care. Only a part, therefore, of the children could be helped on this occasion, but the turn of the others will come. The example is one which might be followed elsewhere. Why should not the many motor owners about London give a few hundreds of the crippled children in the Metropolis a run into the country in these sunny summer days ?

HINTS TO VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

Always be kind to the sergeant-major's dog : remember, it's the first step to promotion.

Always be smart and attentive on sentry—go, especially to the ladies.

Make as little noise as possible when passing the sentries at night ; you might wake them.

It is quite easy to tell which is your left foot, by your left boot ; if you happen to forget which is your left boot, you will generally find it on your left foot ; if you are on outpost, and the enemy attack you, fix bayonets and surround them.

Remember rest is sweeter than water.

It is not always the biggest men that eat the most. Bear this in mind when you're selecting your mess chum.

Remember, your friends of to-day may be your bitterest enemies of to-morrow—that is, if they are on the opposing side.

If you happen to be an hour late for the first parade, console yourself with the fact that you are in plenty of time for the next.

THE DOOM.

[The art of writting poetry—or, perhaps, more fairly the habit of writing poetry, is passing from us. Theis destined to become extinct.—*The Canadian Magazine.*

We who, alas, are doomed to die,
Some consolation borrow
From knowing that our sad "good-bye"
Can be to none, "good-morrow" ;
For poetry to joy is linked,
And *this* must die, with *that* extinct.

Oh, coming age, what will you do,
Without your daily ditty ?
I cannot but extend to you
A poet's meed of pity :
Though, in his lore not being versed,
You may feel blessed in being cursed
Yet when you find my skeleton.

Beneath its weeping willow,

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the literary papers raises the old question as to the proper use of the words "America" and "American." He reproves a reviewer for speaking of "the United States," and points out that this phrase might apply to Brazil. He maintains that "America" is the proper designation of the great Republic, and cannot be confounded with the continent of North or South America. There is, of course, official warrant for this use of the word, since diplomatists have always been accustomed to speak of the American Embassy and the American Ambassador. But in general use "America" is certainly ambiguous, where as the phrase "United States" has always been understood to refer solely to the United States of North America. It is interesting to remember that the same trouble cropped up in the days of Edgar Allan Poe, who saw quite clearly that "America" could never be a distinctive national appellation. "We may legislate as much as we please," said Poe, "and assume for our country whatever name we think right, but to us it will be no name, to any purpose for which a name is needed, unless, we can take it away from the regions which employ it at present. South America is 'America,' and will insist upon remaining so." Poe struggled hard to bring a new and distinctive name for his country into general use. Several proposals to this end were on foot at one time; thus Mr. Field at the New York Historical Society proposed that 'America' should be reserved for the United States, and that the name of "Columbia" should be bestowed upon the continent. Others suggested the adoption of "Alleghania," from the Indian name for a well-known range of mountains in the older States. Poe argued for the more euphonious "Appalachia," of similar origin, which had been suggested by Washington Irving; it is highly characteristic of Poe that he held the most "truly important consideration" to be "the music of 'Appalachia' itself; nothing could be more sonorous, more liquid, or of fuller volume, while its length is just sufficient for dignity." (Are we to suppose that France and Spain are undignified names?) However "Appalachia" never caught on; it is generally hopeless to compete with tradition in naming a country, as the recent fate of the latest suggestion, "Usona"—from the initials of "United States of North America,"—bore witness, no less than the only half-successful attempts of North Britons to make us refrain from speaking of England as a Great Power.

It is seldom that a sale of books contains so many items of real interest as that which Messrs. Sotheby are to conclude to-day. It includes two copies of the First Folio of Shakespere and innumerable first editions, but the central feature of it is the set of seventeen original editions of rare pre-Shakesperean plays, some of them all but unknown to collectors, which has been brought to light in an Irish country house, where they have gathered dust through many incurious generations. This find is a good illustration of that possibility of discovering works which are unknown or only known to have existed by their mention in other books, of which we wrote some weeks ago. It is not time to give up all hope of recovering some at least of the treasures of which Warburton's cook robbed the world until all the old country-house libraries have been ransacked, and much still remains to be done. Among the autographs perhaps the most interesting was the letter of Dickens referring to the railway accident at Staplehurst in which he narrowly escaped death. Indirectly the shock of that narrow escape is believed to have accelerated his death, though he was able to speak of it lightly three months afterwards, when he wrote the postscript to "Our Mutual Friend," which closes thus:—"On Friday the ninth of June in the present year (1865) Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (in their manuscript dress of receiving Mr. and Mrs. Lammle at breakfast) were on the South-Eastern Railway with me, in a terribly destructive accident. I had done what I could to help others; and climbed back into my carriage—nearly turned over a viaduct, and caught aslant upon the turn—to extricate the worthy couple. They were much soiled, but otherwise unhurt. The same happy result attended Miss Bella Wilfer on her wedding-day, and Mr. Riderhood inspecting Bradley Headstone's red necker chief as he lay asleep. I remember with devout thankfulness that I can never be much nearer parting company with my readers for ever than I was then, until there shall be written against my life the two words with which I have this day closed this book—'The End.'"

It is odd to think that if Dickens had actually been killed, as the people in the carriages in front of him mostly were, we should have the mystery of "Our Mutual Friend" instead of the mystery of "Edwin Drood" to perplex the lovers of a literary problem. Perhaps the guesses made at the conclusion of that book would have come no nearer the truth than the majority of these at the end of "Edwin Drood" can have done. John Harmon's identity, of course, was no secret; but the real facts about Mr. Boffin probably come as a distinct surprise to everyone who reads "Our Mutual Friend" for the first time, and Dickens prided himself on the skill with which he had kept this secret through eighteen months, whilst deliberately concentrating interest on the other open secret of the story.

It has often been said that an interesting library might be formed of the books that have been written in prison, to which an addition has just been made by the discovery of a small octavo volume in whose margins De Renneville—the historian of the Bastille—wrote a long poem inspired by his confinement of eleven years. Such a library would consist mainly of works of meditation or fancy. A prison cell is not a convenient place for historical research—though the Abbe Faria did utilise his marvellous memory to write a treatise on the complicated politics of Italy in the Chateau d'If,—and the errors in Baker's Chronicle are explained by the fact that it was compiled in the Fleet, like the prospectus of the original "Pall Mall Gazette." Raleigh had to leave his "History of the World" unfinished, and we may all regret with Hallam that he did not devote his lengthy leisure to something more interesting than "disquisitions on the site of Paradise and the travels of Cain."

The most famous and delightful of all books written in prison, of course, is the "Pilgrim's Progress," for there is no evidence to support the tradition that Cervantes wrote the first part of "Don Quixote" in the gaol at Argamasilla. Villon, though he is naturally in the mind when one speaks of imprisoned poets, has been [illegible] are to tell us that he was at liberty when he [illegible] the Small and the Great Testament, and composed [illegible] ballade on the gallows is perhaps the only thewonderi[illegible]at was certainly written in confinement great poem t[illegible] class with it the lines which Lovelace —unless we ma[illegible] prison. The "King is Quhair" was sent to Althea fr[illegible] by James I., and if it was his work we can hardly speak of his youthful years as spent in a dungeon. It has even been suggested that a [illegible] der the modern *regime* of kind-prison cell—especially un[illegible]e for an author who was apt ness—would be no bad pla[illegible] affairs and noises. Carlyle would have taken pleasure in the silent system of contemporary penitentiaries, though in other respects he would probably have spent his time in quarrelling with the gaoler. Goldsmith, freed from the importunity of duns and Newberies, might have added to his scanty tale of masterpieces within the walls of Newgate. We may quote a curious and little known passage in which Howell, who wrote some of his best letters from the Fleet, magnified the advantages of prison life to the author:—"Though in the carriage and course of my rambling life I had occasion to be, as the Dutchman saith, a *Landloper*, and to see much of the world abroad, yet methinks I have travell'd more since I have been immur'd and martyr'd twixt these walls than ever I did before, for I have travelled the *Isle of Man*, I mean this little world, which I have carried about me and within me so many years, for as the wisest of Pagan Philosophers said, that the greatest learning was the knowledge of oneself, to be his own Geometrician: If one do so, he need not gad abroad to see Fashions, he shall find enough at home, he shal hourly meet with new fancies, new humours, new passions, within doors. This travelling o'er of oneself is one of the paths that lead a man to Paradise; it is true, that 'tis a dirty and dangerous one, for it is thick set with extravagant desires, irregular affections, and concupscences, which are but odd Comerades, and oftentimes do lie in ambush to cut our throats; there are also some melancholy companions in the way, which are our thoughts, but they turn many times to be good fellows and the best company; which makes me that, among these disconsolate walls, I am never less alone than when I am alone, I am oft-times *sole*, but seldom *solitary*."

From a diary kept continuously for fifty years General Gordon has compiled a book full of the interest that a close observer can draw from the men and cities of Asia. His active service, besides the usual hill-fighting, has included the Mutiny and the Afghan War; but it is rather in the pursuits of peace that his energetic life has been passed. In his volume sportsmen will find many exciting adventures; to lay readers his most interesting "capture" was the fine specimen of the rare Marco Polo's wild sheep (Ovis Poli), which was presented by him to the British Museum. It was obtained during General Gordon's travels with the Diplomatic Mission to Kashgar in 1873. His descriptions of the neighbouring regions of Central Asia, at that time an almost unknown land to Europeans, fill some of the pleasantest pages in his volume. The later chapters are devoted to Persia, a country in which General Gordon has always been deeply interested. At one period of his life he collated some of the Mss. of Omar Khayyam and prepared a translation of several hundreds of the verses, but these have never been published. The "Rubaiyat," in his opinion, has made greater stir in the Western world than in the poet's native land. Among the many subjects to which reference is made in these later chapters a brief discussion will be found of the railway question. General Gordon treats the matter from the point of view of Persian interests alone.

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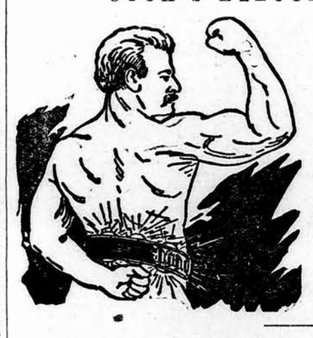

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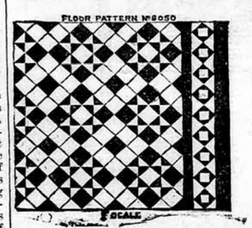
FLOOR PATTERN No 2050 

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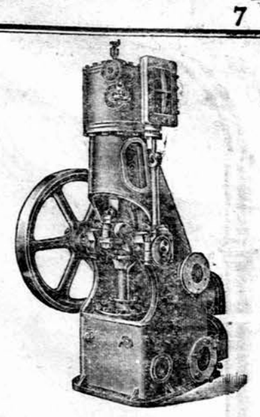

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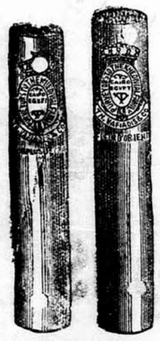

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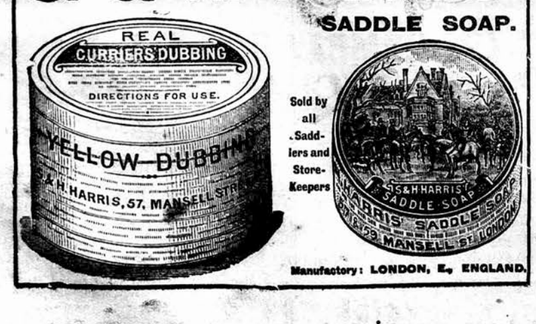

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